

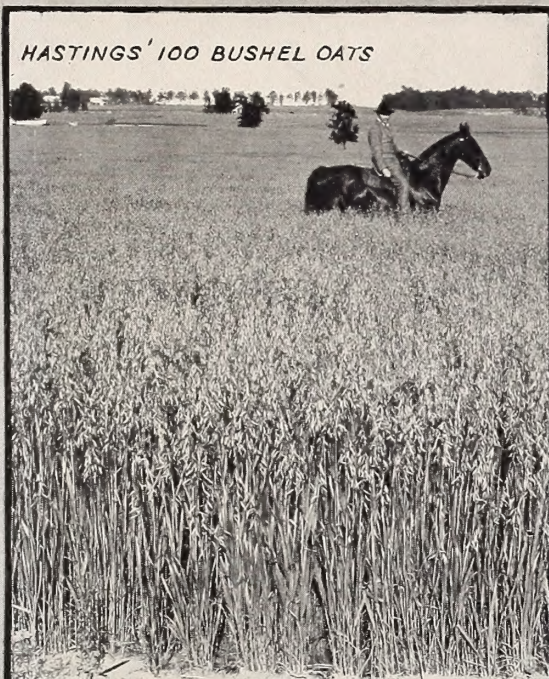
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Catalog No. 64 FALL 1922

HASTINGS' 100 BUSHEL OATS



ABRUZZI RYE



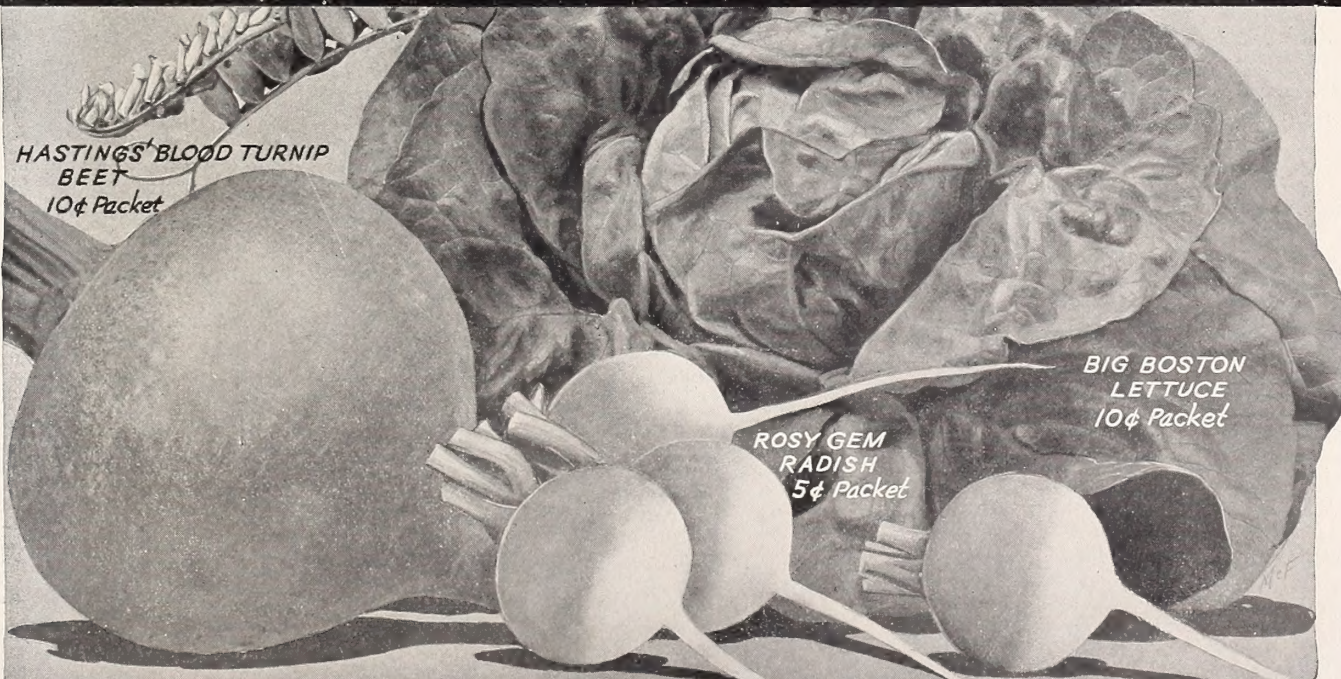
HAIRY OR
WINTER VETCH



HASTINGS' SEEDS

HASTINGS' BLOOD TURNIP
BEET

10¢ Packet



BIG BOSTON
LETTUCE
10¢ Packet

ROSY GEM
RADISH
5¢ Packet

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION

7 Full Ounces
7 Varieties
35¢ postpaid

H. G. HASTINGS CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EARLY WHITE
FLAT DUTCH

PURPLE OR
RED TOP GLOBE

EARLY RED OR
PURPLE TOP

YELLOW OR
AMBER GLOBE

HASTINGS' IMPROVED
AMERICAN RUTABAGA

SEVEN TOP

EXTRA EARLY
WHITE EGG

McF.

Please do not write in above space

(F-1922)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

(If Mrs., kindly use husband's initials or given name, as Mrs. Sam B. Clark)

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

(If different from your Post Office)

TEAR OFF THIS ORDER SHEET ALONG THIS LINE

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Remember---No order too large or too small to send to HASTINGS'

ONE FALL GARDEN IN ONE HUNDRED MILES

One October day two members of the Hastings' organization started on a trip of about one hundred miles. The railroad they traveled on ran through a well populated, productive farming territory, one of the best in the South.

On the way to the train the subject of fall gardens, or rather the usual lack of them, came up in the conversation. It was agreed that a careful watch should be kept, one sitting on one side of the car and one on the other, so that the gardens could be counted during this hundred-mile trip.

It had been a favorable season for the planting and growth of fall gardens so there had been no excuse for not planting. Further, it was one of those years when cotton was near the bottom and our cotton-growing farmers were wondering "where they were at" for food and clothing. Most everybody was going around with a long face and talking about how bad off they were.

That fall there had been every possible reason why every farm should have had a good fall garden and not a single reason for not having one. Yet, our two men in that hundred-mile trip saw exactly one real fall garden. Was it on a farm? No, it was in the backyard of a town man's home.

Hundreds of good, productive farms were passed, many excuses for a garden in the shape of a scrubby turnip salad patch and a few straggling collard plants were seen but a town man with just a back lot had the only real garden; that is, a garden with the dozen or more kinds of vegetables easily grown at that time of year in the central South.

A friend of ours, a Georgian born and bred, who has traveled well over the world and observed keenly, said to us recently, "The trouble with our people here in the South is that they have never been in danger of freezing or starving. If they were in danger they would make better use of the chances at hand on every side."

Our Georgia friend is largely right, although in some sections of the South there has been unsatisfied hunger this past year due to boll-weevil ravages and a dependence on supply merchant's shelves instead of their own acres for food. The garden, the easiest, cheapest supply point for healthful food, is almost entirely neglected, especially so in the fall.

There are thousands of gardens here in Atlanta and the harder the times the more gardens there are made in cities and towns. Gardens are money savers and health savers. Garden seeds and a reasonable amount of elbow-grease are far cheaper than doctor's bills, patent medicines and pills. We can almost guarantee that a well kept home garden, all or nearly all year round, will almost cut in half the supply merchant's, the doctor's and druggist's bill. Try it on once and see for yourself.

It will soon be fall gardening time. Take the fall garden seriously. Give it a square deal and let it show you what it will do for you if you treat it right. Planting turnips and a salad patch is all right but that doesn't go far enough. See page 25. This shows what can be planted in your section in late summer and fall. You will find the fall garden a wonderful help in cutting down store bills.

PRICE NOTICE At the time this catalog goes to press we cannot offer field and grass seeds at definite prices. The market varies almost daily, so when you are ready to buy oats, wheat, rye, barley, grasses, clovers, alfalfa, etc., write us for prices on the quantity you need. We will give you the best prices, send samples if requested, and freight or express rates to your station. Use the Special Quotation Sheet in the back of this catalog. There's no obligation to buy unless you want to.

Alphabetical Index for Catalog Reference

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Flowering Bulbs are listed on pages 44-47 and back cover.

Roses (plants) are listed on page 48. These are outdoor grown 2-year grafted roses.

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UNITED STATES PARCEL POST ZONE RATES

WE PAY THE POSTAGE

All seeds in this catalog listed in packet, half ounce, ounce, quarter pound, pound and two-pound quantities, we pay the postage. On all seed, plant and bulb collections we pay the postage. We pay the postage on plants and bulbs except in larger quantities where a "not prepaid" price is named.

YOU PAY THE POSTAGE

When you order five pounds or more of any kind of seeds at "Not Prepaid" prices stated in the catalog, you pay the postage, express or freight. The same applies to quantity lots of bulbs and plants listed at "Not Prepaid" prices.

When you order seeds in 5 or 10 pound lots or over at "Not Prepaid" prices you can have the seeds sent to you by parcel post, express or freight but you must pay the transportation charges. Where the freight or express office nearest you is not convenient and you had rather have your seeds delivered to your post office or mail box it is best to have them come by parcel post.

When you order your seeds to come by express or freight we can send them "collect" so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. If you want your order to be sent by parcel post the postage must be paid in advance and you must send us the amount of postage in addition to the cost of the seeds. When you order seeds in quantity at "Not Prepaid" prices you will get better and usually much quicker service if you will send us the postage so we can ship by parcel post rather than by express collect.

When you order some items at "Postpaid" prices and others at "Not Prepaid" prices and want them all to come by parcel post, add postage for the "Not Prepaid" items only. All quantity lots of seeds in this catalog are listed in pounds, so it is easy to figure the extra amount for postage to send with your order. Your Postmaster and generally your R. F. D. Carrier can tell you what zone you are in from Atlanta.

HOW TO FIGURE POSTAGE

Two things are necessary. First figure up the weight of the seed according to what you are ordering. Then, assuming that you know the particular zone you live in from Atlanta, take the amount shown in the column for that zone opposite the number of pounds you are ordering. Whatever that amount is must be added to the cost of the seed so we can prepay the postage.

As an example we will suppose that you want to order 14 pounds (a peck) of corn. If you lived in either the 1st or 2nd postal zones from Atlanta the amount to be sent us in addition to the price of the corn would be 18 cents; for the 3rd zone 32 cents; for the 4th zone 59 cents, and so on. With the above table it's very easy to figure it exactly, once you know what your zone number is.

By parcel post, seeds can be sent to any post office and if you live on a R. F. D. route, they can be brought to your door. Seeds in 50 pound lots is the weight limit. If larger quantities are wanted it would have to split into two or more shipments. 50 pounds is the weight limit for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th zones.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ZONES

For those who cannot easily get information as to their zone we give the following approximate location of the zones. If at all in doubt as to your zone be sure and send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much it will be returned to you. The rates in the 1st and 2nd zones are the same.

Weight in pounds	Parcel Post Zones							
	1st and 2d Up to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles	
1	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12	
2	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24	
3	.07	.10	.13	.20	.25	.31	.36	
4	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48	
5	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.61	
6	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72	
7	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84	
8	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96	
9	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08	
10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20	
11	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32	
12	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44	
13	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56	
14	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68	
15	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80	
16	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92	
17	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04	
18	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16	
19	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28	
20	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40	
21	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52	
22	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64	
23	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76	
24	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88	
25	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00	
26	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12	
27	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24	
28	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36	
29	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48	
30	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60	
31	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72	
32	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84	
33	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96	
34	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08	
35	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20	
36	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32	
37	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44	
38	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56	
39	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68	
40	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80	
41	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92	
42	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04	
43	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16	
44	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28	
45	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40	
50	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00	
55	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
60	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
65	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
70	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

GEORGIA—Largely in the 1st and 2nd zones. Extreme southern part is in 3rd zone.

ALABAMA—Divided among three zones; eastern half in 2nd zone, western half in 3rd zone except extreme southwestern portion which is in the 4th zone.

FLORIDA—Has three zones. The northern part is in the 3rd zone, the middle and most of South Florida in the 4th, and extreme southern portion in 5th zone.

MISSISSIPPI—About evenly divided, the eastern half being in the 3rd and the western half in the 4th zone.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS—Both of these states are entirely in the 4th zone.

TEXAS—Mostly in the 5th zone, a small part including the most eastern counties being in the 4th and extreme western portion in 6th.

TENNESSEE—Divided in three zones. Southern part of East Tennessee is in 2nd zone; most of the rest in 3rd zone except the extreme western part which is in the 4th.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Western part of the state in 2nd zone, balance in 3rd zone.

NORTH CAROLINA—Extreme western part in 2nd zone, the rest of the state in 3rd zone except extreme eastern part which is in the 4th zone.

Seeds for Summer--Fall Planting

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this list include delivery of all seeds by packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, and two-pound lots. Send us the amount named in this catalog, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail, postpaid, in these quantities.

Liberal Premiums only (no quarter-pounds, pounds, or two pounds), the purchaser may select 25 cents' worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net. See this Premium Offer on Yellow Order Sheet.

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of postoffice or express money order, or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount of the order.

Stamps On orders of seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept U. S. Postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

About Warranty H. G. HASTINGS CO. gives no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. No responsible seedsmen gives any warranty.

Express Charges When paying express charges, be sure you only pay "second class" rates, which apply to all seeds. Don't let any express agent charge you first-class rates.

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure to Write Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Complete Address.



Palmetto Asparagus

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1) The Palmetto, while an old variety, is the South. Seed can be sown either in fall or spring, beyond question the best variety for well up cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting, put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on asparagus. Palmetto is early, a good yielder, and strong in growth. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots (No. 2) You save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus. Plant them this fall in the Lower South and save six months' time. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, \$1.00; 175 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$10.00. Orders booked now. Roots ready for shipment about November 1st.

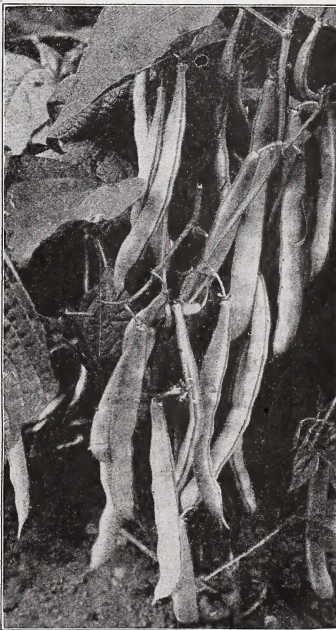
BUSH BEANS

Culture If you don't plant beans in late summer and fall you lose a good part of the "bean season." Beans can be planted all through the summer in the Central South up to September with safety. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections they can be planted still later. Late summer and fall planting often yield heaviest crops. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop a bean every 3 or 4 inches, covering about 2 inches. Keep soil stirred to bloom, draw the earth up close around them. Quantity needed for planting—One pound for each 75 feet of row; about 75 pounds (1½ bushels) per acre. Beans are ready to use in 6 to 13 weeks.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Beans For late summer or early fall plantings there is no better bean than Excelsior Extra Early Refugee, where earliness of maturity, heavy bearing and resistance to hot summer sun are wanted. For the home garden it is all right; for the market gardener, for local market, or shipment to Northern cities, it is a money-maker. It is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer of medium sized, round, very finely flavored green pods. No other variety equals it in ability to withstand either extreme wet or dry weather without serious injury; holds pods well up off the ground. Packet, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents, pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70 cents; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Improved Round Pod Refugee (1000 to 1) (No. 13)

Identical with Excelsior Refugee except that it is 10 to 14 days later in maturity and a much heavier bearer. Used almost exclusively in some parts of Florida for planting in fall and early winter for Northern shipment. Plants literally full of medium sized round fleshy pods of good flavor and holds up well in shipping. Also fine for canning. Resistant to drought and cold. Packet, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.



Hastings' Excelsior Extra Early Refugee Beans

**Hastings' Stringless Green Pod Beans**

is an adapted type of the white bean fully adapted to all parts of the South. Planted in August in this section and in early September along the Gulf Coast, White Mexican will give an abundance of white shell beans for winter use. It's a real bush or half-runner type of bean requiring no brushing or wires and plants on good soil are literally covered with pods. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart, leaving single plants 6 inches apart in the rows. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$2.50; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

Wardwell's Kidney Wax (No. 16) For market or home use. Extra early, maturing in 5 to 6 weeks with favorable weather. Vigorous grower, producing heavy crops of long, showy white waxy pods, remarkably free from rust. Tender, of fine flavor and almost stringless. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds, \$2.50; 60 pounds, \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$15.00.**

Sure Crop Stringless Wax (No. 20) Very prolific and of finest eating quality. Handsome, rich yellow pods are 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, very meaty and sweet; stringless at all stages of growth. Plants very upright in growth, healthy and vigorous. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.50; 60 pounds (bushel), \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$15.00.**

Davis White Wax (No. 29) Immensely productive market gardeners' variety, bearing large almost straight white waxy colored pods, 5 to 6 inches long. Holds up wonderfully and sells at top prices on appearance. Good for home garden use as white shelled beans for winter; not as good in quality for snap beans as others. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.00; 60 pounds (bushel), \$7.50; 100 pounds, \$12.50.**

Hodson Wax (No. 22) Strong, vigorous, healthy grower with clean wax pods about 5 inches long, nearly straight, very thick, flat and meaty. Medium maturing, flesh tender and of excellent eating quality. Very popular with Florida shippers. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.**

Prolific Black Wax (No. 32) An extra prolific strain of the old German Black Wax. A much larger and better grower than the old variety; exceedingly prolific. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), \$8.40; 100 pounds, \$14.00.**

Hastings' Early Valentine Wax (No. 24) Really a wax podded Valentine bean; round and fleshy; grows 15 inches high with medium sized, vigorous stalks and good foliage. A first class wax bean for home use and nearby markets. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.50; 60 pounds (bushel), \$9.00; 100 pounds, \$15.00.**

Rust-Proof Golden Wax (No. 30) Our improved strain of Golden Wax; rust-proof to a remarkable degree; well suited to all parts of the South. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), \$8.40; 100 pounds, \$14.00.**

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS—Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Large Charleston Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. By Parcel Post, prepaid to your postoffice.

Frost proof cabbage plants for late November and December planting do wonderfully well in all the lower South and we expect to supply plants in any quantity after November 20th. These cabbage plants will stand frost with little or no damage and will generally stand light freezes. They are fine for the early season top prices for market gardeners and valuable to the home gardener who wants earliness and wants to avoid seed planting and transplanting tender plants with danger of frosts.

Send in your order any time and we will ship the plants to you after November 20th, postpaid to any State except Florida. No orders from Florida will be accepted because of restrictions of the Plant Quarantine law causing delays in plants reaching destination.

Per Single Hundred—On small shipments we will furnish 100 plants of any one variety for 50 cents, postpaid. No order for less than 100 plants of any variety filled. Orders are filled by the hundred—not 250 or 350—but 200, 300, or 400. Write for quantity prices on 500 or over.

Hastings' Stringless Green Pod

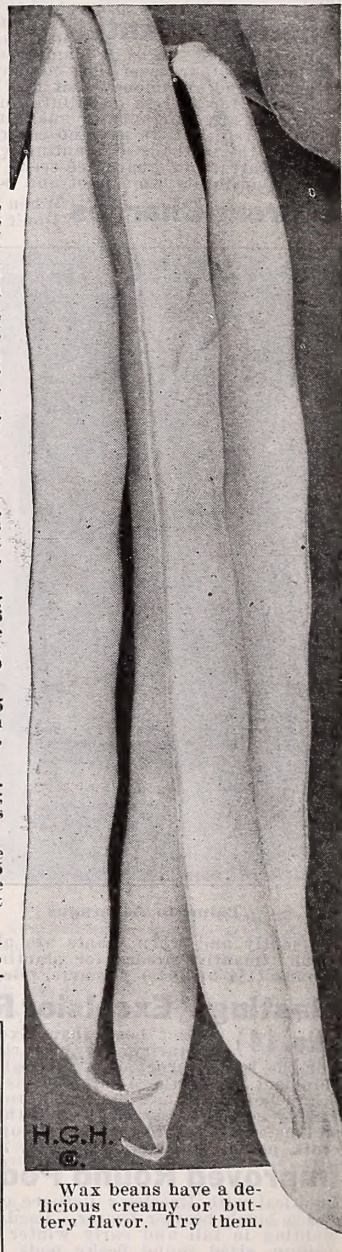
(No. 6) To our mind the highest quality bush bean of all. For our personal garden use it is the only green podded bush variety that gets a place in our home garden. Not the best for shipping because pods are too large, but for home use and nearby markets it has no equal. Pods absolutely stringless from the time they start to form until they begin to dry up. Very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, coming in about the same time as our Red Valentine. Pods retain their fine flavor and quality to the last. If you want bean quality combined with heavy bearing, plant our Stringless Green Pod. (This is entirely distinct from the Giant Stringless, which is so inferior in quality that we have never sold it.) **Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 25 cents; pound, 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.**

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (No. 25)

The standard bush bean of almost all parts of the South, for home use, nearby market or for shipping. It's a good bean for all purposes and its popularity is well deserved. Pods, 5 to 6 inches long, well rounded, meaty and of good flavor. Plants of erect growth, holding pods well up off the ground. Uniform in ripening and size of pods. **Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.**

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean (No. 28)

No reason on earth why hundreds of carloads of white or navy beans should come South every year from New York and Michigan to be sold largely to our farmers. The White Mexican



H.G.H.
©

Wax beans have a delicious creamy or buttery flavor. Try them.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans

"Snap Beans"—"Dry Shell Beans"

Most home gardeners in the South neglect a splendid opportunity in late summer and early fall. All these pole beans reach maturity in about 50 days when planted during July, August and early September; bear heavily, furnishing a supply of "snap" beans till frost, and, if a part of the pods are left to fully mature, there is always an abundance of dry shelled beans for winter use. The same is true of both pole and bush lima beans. Be sure to plant pole beans in August and September.

McCaslan Pole Bean (No. 26) In our opinion and that of many experts the finest snap pole bean in existence. Of Georgia origin and thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South for both late summer and spring plantings. Pods long, deep green in color, meaty, stringless and of finest flavor. Color of seed white and the surplus above daily needs allowed to ripen makes splendid dry shell beans for winter use. McCaslan will stay with you and bear more than any other bean ever introduced. It beats Old Homestead in every way and we urge you to plant it. It's the best pole bean grown and deserves first place in every garden. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$3.25; 60 pounds (bushel), \$12.00; 100 pounds, \$20.00.**

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder (No. 15) Known under all three names and liked everywhere pole beans are grown. Planted in late summer or early fall it begins to bear in about 50 days and all through fall and until frost it puts on heavier crops of its extra large, deliciously flavored pods than from early spring plantings. You can absolutely depend on this bean doing its full duty right up to the time of killing frost. Pods 6 to 12 inches long, well rounded out, meaty, tender and practically stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck of green pods having been picked from a single vigorous vine. If you have planted it before, we know you will plant it again. Pole bean planting in August or early September is worth while. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 lbs., 80 cents; postpaid. Supply is very short and we are not offering quantity lots. We advise planting McCaslan, which is a better bean.**

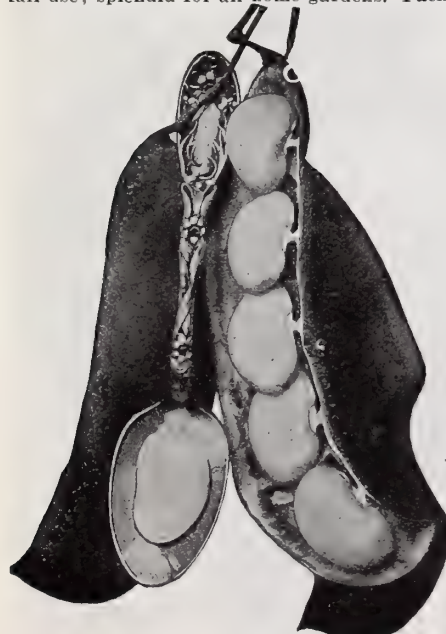
Georgian Pole Beans (No. 36) Great drought and heat-resisting bean. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., \$2.50; 60 lbs., \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

Kentucky Wonder Wax (No. 5) This is really a wax or yellow podded form of Kentucky Wonder, equal in every respect to that famous variety. Pods are long, very thick, meaty, deeply saddle-backed, entirely stringless and of bright yellow color. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds, \$2.75; 60 pounds, \$10.50; 100 pounds, \$17.50.**

Small White Pole Lima (No. 9) Also known as small Lima or "Sieva" bean. A climbing form of the Henderson Bush Lima, and very popular. It's very prolific, a hardy grower for "butter beans" and a continuous bearer of the most tender and delicious beans for the table. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$2.25; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$8.40; 100 pounds, \$14.00.**

Large White Lima (No. 10) The true large lima pole bean. Vigorous grower with extra large greenish white beans. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.25; 60 pounds (bushel), \$8.40; 100 pounds, \$14.00.**

Jackson Wonder (No. 17) Most prolific of all limas; of Georgia origin and fully adapted to all parts of the South. Flourishes in driest weather and practically drought proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean growing 10 inches to 2 feet high; good for shell beans as well as summer and fall use; splendid for all home gardens. **Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 35c; 2 pounds, 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (pk.), \$2.25; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$8.40; 100 lbs., \$14.00.**



Henderson Bush Lima Beans

Fordhook Bush Lima (No. 33) Beyond any question the best of the large seeded bush lima varieties. Bushes of strictly erect habit, branching freely but all the branches held upright. This is a true bush form of what is known as the potato or large, thick seed bush lima. From four to six days earlier than other varieties of this class. Pods are found in clusters of four to eight and are well filled with delicious large beans that in quality surpass by far all other lima beans. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., \$2.75; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$17.50.**

Improved Burpee Bush Lima (No. 34) A true and improved bush pole bean with extra large seed-beans. Bears heavy crops late in the season. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., \$2.75; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$17.50.**

Henderson Bush Lima (No. 7) Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded lima varieties, being a true bush form of the small lima or "Sieva." Begins to bear with summer planting in about 50 days. It is one of the most popular varieties and a wonderful bush bean for every garden in the South. Very rich, tender and extremely delicious. See illustration. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.50; 60 pounds (bushel), \$9.60; 100 pounds, \$16.00.**

Florida Butter Bean (No. 27) The only true pole lima sure to set pods from earliest blooms. Will make an abundant crop under season conditions that cause other varieties to fail. Seeds of the Small Lima or "Sieva" size, but are speckled white and brownish red. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$2.50; 60 pounds (bushel), \$9.60; 100 pounds, \$15.00.**

Hastings' White Cornfield Bean (No. 35) Best of all cornfield beans for snaps and shell beans. **Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., \$3.25; 60 lbs., \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.**



H.G.H.
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McCaslan—The Best Pole Bean

HASTINGS' SUPERIOR GARDEN BEET SEED



Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet—See Front Cover

vorite for home gardens for summer and fall planting. Fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top, rapid grower. Color a deep red, which it retains fully after being cooked; quality extra fine, very sweet and tender; a heavy bearer and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market either locally or after long distance shipments. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.

Lentz Extra Early (No. 50) A splendid variety which is a great favorite for market gardeners in certain parts of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as the Egyptian but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a deep blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Small top and in favorable seasons can be used in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. If you want a first quality, extra early beet, the Lentz will please you. It has become the leader of all early varieties in the South and its qualities are all that could be desired. Our growers have been breeding this beet for years with the utmost care and we are sure you will like it. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00 per lb.

Long Smooth Blood Beet (No. 49) An old-time favorite in the South; it has long, smooth, blood-red roots growing well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. A few of these should be planted in every garden for use after all the other varieties are gone. This beet can be stored or banked for later use, as it keeps well, and although it is large it is of exceptionally good quality and flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or more, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.

Half-Long Blood Beet (No. 44) A favorite for late use, intermediate length between our improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. Color a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. In quality it is tender and sweet and remains in good condition for a long time after maturity. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.

Swiss Chard Beet or Sea Kale (No. 43) Probably no vegetable is coming into popular favor more rapidly than Swiss Chard or Sea Kale as it is frequently more in Europe. It is grown for its leaves only as it does not make a bulbous, edible root like the other varieties. The leaves grow large and upright and as the outer leaves are cut more come from the center. The mid-rib or center stem of each leaf is large and almost white and after trimming can be cooked and served like asparagus. The leaf part can be cooked like spinach or turnip greens or if desired the whole leaf can be boiled and served as "greens." There is a delicious, delicate flavor not found in either turnips or kale. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

Note The best beet seed in the world is grown in France. The best beet seed growers live in France, and Hastings' Beet seed of all varieties comes from those best French growers; beet seed which, when planted here in the South, makes the smoothest, cleanest, finest formed beets that can be grown.

The South does not appreciate, plant and use beets as much as it should. Sown thickly the young plants when thinned out make splendid "greens." Planted any time up to September 15th they make splendid young beets for fall and early winter use.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured garden ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, scattering seed thinly. In this latitude sow from July to September 15th; in Florida and Gulf Coast sections plantings can be made from September to January. Seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled if the ground is dry. When two or three inches high thin out to four or five inches apart in the row. Young beet plants are superior to spinach and turnips for "greens." In light sandy soils cover seed 2 inches; in stiff clay not over 1 inch. Young beets ready for use in 50 to 70 days, according to variety. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Maturity, 6 to 11 weeks.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

(No. 45) Sometimes called Detroit Dark Red Beet. Most popular variety for home use and nearby markets. An improvement by our growers over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color a deep blood red. A fine even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration from a photograph; medium early and very productive, tender, free from stringiness and very sweet, good for either home or market use and most valuable variety for succession sowings. Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. 10-lb. lots, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Hastings' Crimson King (No. 46) Of turnip shape, very uniform in size, shape and color. Sweet and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 weeks from time of sowing. A splendid all season beet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.

Extra Early Egyptian (No. 42) An extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened, turnip-shaped roots. When young, flesh is sweet and tender, but becomes stringy with age, and we do not advise for home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 65 cents per pound.

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet (No. 40)

The most popular market gardeners' beet for the South as well as a favorite for home gardens for summer and fall planting. Fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top, rapid grower. Color a deep red, which it retains fully after being cooked; quality extra fine, very sweet and tender; a heavy bearer and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market either locally or after long distance shipments. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.



Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

MANGELS AND HALF SUGARS

FOR STOCK FEED THESE BEETS BRING RETURNS

Every year sees an increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant a crop of Mangel or Half-Sugar beets for stock or feeding purposes. It is almost impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer spent on them than Mangels, Sugar beets and White Belgian carrots. They are all immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of food for any animal kept in dry forage throughout the winter. In dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved conditions of the animals in the spring will show their great value. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. In the Middle South seed should be sown only in the spring, but in Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings can be made all through the fall and winter. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, planting about 10 pounds of seed per acre. Both the Mangel and Half-Sugar beets are equally profitable for stock feeding. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants from one to ten pounds of seed each year, and they find that it pays them well.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel (No. 41) Largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the true Mangel beets. Roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually eighteen inches to two feet long and four to six inches in diameter. The tonnage, or yield, per acre on rich or well fertilized ground is something immense. The Jumbo Mangel or the White French Half-Sugar Mangel ought to be planted on every farm in the South where cows are kept through the winter. They are certainly the greatest stock feed you can find and the increased flow of milk through the winter makes the growing and feeding well worth your while. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 40 cents per pound.

White French Half-Sugar Mangel (No. 51) We would have a difficult task if we had to make a choice between this and the Jumbo Long Red Mangel. Our inclination is always to plant some of both. While possibly not quite as heavy a yielder per acre as the Jumbo Long Red, its very considerable sugar content makes it especially valuable in fattening cattle and insuring a flow of richer milk in dairy or milk cows. It is as easily grown in the South as the garden variety of beet and should be let grown until frost to secure the largest yields. Roots are very large, smooth, clean skin, of oval shape and grow with the top of the bulb two or three inches above ground and consequently are more easily pulled. We recommend a general planting of both this and the Jumbo Mangel for they are both worth while on any farm where cows are kept. Ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots, not prepaid, 40c per pound.

Brussels Sprouts

A very highly esteemed member of the cabbage family, especially desirable for the late summer and fall planting in Florida and the Gulf Coast section. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are quite hardy and live through the winter in all parts of the lower South. Quality and flavor are much improved by frost. Sow seed in July, August or September and when plants are four to six inches high transplant to open ground, like cabbage.

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts (No. 59)

The most desirable variety for the South, producing compact "sprouts" of the best quality. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Broccoli

A vegetable very closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Give the same culture as for cauliflower, and in the Southern States, unless you are an expert cauliflower grower, Broccoli will make a surer header for you. There are many also kept from growing cauliflower by the high price of the seed. To those we recommend Broccoli.

White Cape Broccoli (No. 56) The Cape Broccoli is the best type for the South and you will do well to have it in your garden this year. The plants are very hardy, vigorous and easily grown. The heads are white, compact, hard and of fine quality. Packet, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 40c; ounce, 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Endive

Early Green Curled (No. 193). Drill shallowly in early spring and thin out or transplant in good soil. Standard and most popular variety for market or home use. Hardy, vigorous growing, with bright deep green leaves. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center is easily blanched to a rich cream color. For blanching, when nearly grown, tie up or shade the heads while dry. Finest and most wholesome for salads and flavoring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Cress, Extra Curled or Improved Pepper Grass (No. 132) This tastes the same as Water Cress and is easily grown in spring, summer and fall. Make frequent plantings as the plant soon runs to seed. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Corn Salad or Fetticus (No. 194) Large Green Cabbaging. For winter or spring salad or garnishing; a good substitute for lettuce or spinach. Doesn't do well in hot weather so plant in fall or as early as possible in spring. Ounce plants thirty feet of row. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; postpaid.

Chervil (No. 131) Aromatic plant for seasoning or salad with lettuce. Broadcast in October or November for winter or spring use. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

CAN YOU DEPEND ON HASTINGS' SEEDS?

In place of reading testimonials in our catalogs, ask your neighbors about Hastings' Seeds. Then you know for sure. We have customers in every single county from Virginia to New Mexico, in every State in the United States and in twenty-seven foreign countries over the world. In 33 years we grew from nothing to the largest mail-order seed house in the world. When half a million others buy Hastings' Seeds every year you can be pretty sure you can depend on them, too.



Big Jumbo Red Mangel Beet



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage

(No. 110) This is beyond question the best of the large cabbages to plant for winter and spring maturity in the South. It is both a heat and cold resisting sort and its exceedingly great vigor in growth makes it a success under conditions where other varieties fail. Has proven very resistant to winter freezes. It's a large, well flattened type of cabbage that holds up fine in long-distance shipping. On very rich soil there is a tendency to grow too large, but this is easily controlled by rather close planting. A fine variety for both home and market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Steins Early Flat Dutch

(No. 125) A very popular variety for South Texas and Gulf Coast sections. Holds in good condition for a long time after being cut. Desirable for both market and home gardening. Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Summer

(No. 122) A splendid second early cabbage, ten days to two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. It has a medium sized head, very uniform in size and shape and of extra good flavor. It does splendidly planted in the South in the late summer and fall. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; postpaid.

Blood Red Erfurt (No. 117)

Best red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure heading variety. Most largely used for pickling purposes. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

CABBAGE

Culture Sow seed in 6-inch drills, across a finely prepared bed, 5 or 6 seeds per inch. Cover seed ¼ inch in heavy soils, ½ inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after planting and water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not wet. Transplant when plants are about six inches tall on a cloudy day, just before a rain or in late afternoon, leaving only the leaves above the surface. Cultivate very shallow but frequently. For fall planting, one ounce of seed usually makes about 1,000 plants. Plant ½ to ¾ pound of seed per acre.

Hastings' Genuine Surehead

(No. 120) Probably the most popular and most generally planted in the South of all varieties of cabbage. It is the result of a cross between Early Flat Dutch and one of the Drumhead varieties, resulting in a superb medium sized hard headed cabbage of mid-season maturity. Surehead is an exceptionally good variety for late summer and early fall plantings in Florida and Gulf Coast sections for maturing in winter. A very vigorous grower and very uniform in size, shape and color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Hastings' Sure Crop

(No. 101) Earliest of all the large round flat varieties. Equally good for home use or shipment. On good rich soil with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds. Very firm and solid, uniform in shape and well flattened. Quality is most excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightfully cared for scarcely a plant fails to form a good head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. Good late summer variety. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Perfection

(No. 124) It is near perfection when it comes to medium sized, well-rounded perfectly solid heads of 5 to 8 pounds that reach the market in the finest shape. In solidity of heads it surpasses even the famous Danish Ball Head. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.



Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch Cabbage—The Greatest Cropper Known

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage (No. 105)

Largest, earliest and surest header of any of the Wakefield varieties. Earlier, larger and finer bred than other strains of Charleston Wakefield, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds heavier, firmer, better shaped and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is the right variety for those desiring the best pointed cabbage. It makes a splendid first early cabbage for home use. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106)

Almost every one knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care, and a well-cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Early Winningstadt (No. 104)

An old favorite variety planted almost entirely for early family use. Heads weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. and are pointed. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Florida Drumhead (No. 115)

Resists well both heat and cold. A short stemmed, medium early variety; grows compactly, and a favorite for market, shipment and home use; large head, well flattened on top. Don't think that the name implies its use only in Florida. It is the earliest and best Early Drumhead type of cabbage for all the Southern States. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Succession (No. 116) Medium to large size, solid and a reliable header, long a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers. A good second early and is a splendid general-purpose cabbage for fall plantings. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; postpaid.

All Seasons (No. 100) As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. Heads are large and solid, flattened on top. It is a good, reliable header and resists heat and drought well. **Premier Brand.** Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

All-Head Early (No. 121) Our "All-Head Early" is an early flat headed variety that is a sure header with half a chance and is well named on account of its few outer leaves and medium sized, very firm solid heads. About one week earlier than the old favorite "Early Summer" and is the finest in existence for this type. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00.

Danish Ball Head (No. 111) A handsome hardy, late cabbage, making medium-sized, very hard heads. A splendid cabbage to plant for late maturity. The only objection that can be raised to this variety is the irregular character of growth of the plant, which, however, does not seem to affect its valuable, hard-heading qualities. Delicious. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Pe Tsai (No. 126) This variety has attained great popularity where it is used in salads like celery, or cut up like cabbage in cold slaw.

Our experience shows that Chinese Cabbage had best be planted in early fall in Florida and Gulf Coast sections for it quickly runs to seed when maturing in hot weather. If left to grow without banking or tying up the leaves will spread out.

It grows quickly and makes a large yield on anything like good soil. A piece of low, moist, rich garden ground will usually give splendid results.

Drill seed thinly in rows two feet apart, thinning plants to 6 inches in the row. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.



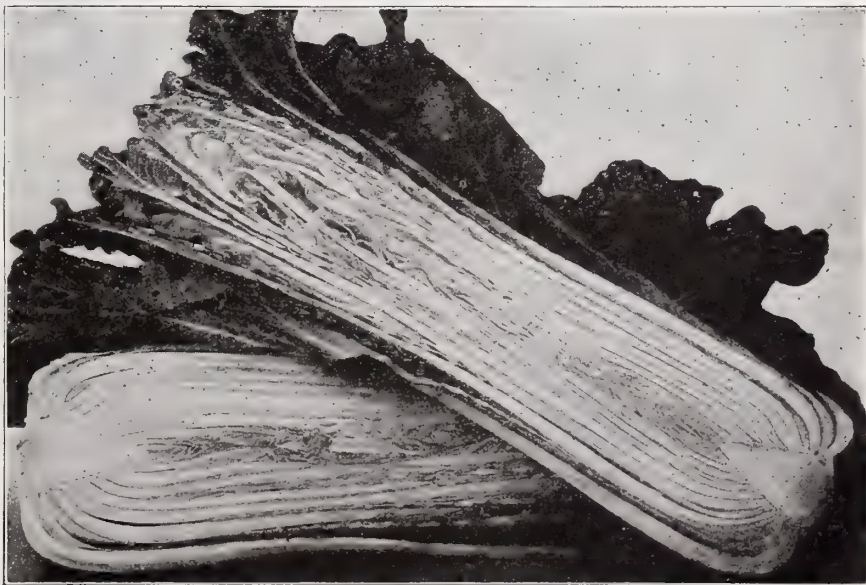
Hastings' Long Island Wakefield, the Best Large Early Pointed Cabbage of All

Charleston Wakefield (No. 107) Similar to Early Jersey Wakefield, about two weeks later in maturing and weighs about one pound more to the head. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch (No. 119) Similar variety to our Centennial Flat Dutch, but not quite so firm and solid in heading. An old favorite in many parts of the South. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

N. Carolina Buncombe (No. 102) Firm, solid header. Splendid keeper and favorite winter cabbage in the Carolinas. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (No. 103) Best of the Savoy varieties, the best and tenderest of all cabbages. As this variety does not head well in hot weather, it is pre-eminently a home garden variety for planting in late summer and fall for heading up during late fall and winter. Frosts improve the quality and flavor. Leaves beautifully crumpled and "savoyed" with a distinct shade of color. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.



Pe Tsai—The Finest in Flavor and Quality of All Chinese Cabbages



Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower—Best Early Cauliflower for South

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is one of our most delicious garden vegetables. Most of us have let truck and market gardeners grow it for us because of the wrong idea that it is hard to grow. Anyone can be reasonably sure of success with cauliflower when planting Hastings' Seeds and it's away ahead of cabbage in quality and flavor.

We import all of our Cauliflower seed direct from the most reliable growers in Europe. No cauliflower seed of value is produced in America and the best seed of Europe is needed for success. We sell only the very highest grade it is possible to grow.

Culture Does best in rich well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed same time as you would cabbage. Transplant when 3 to 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf, sow the seed in September, October and November. The plants will stand light frosts and should be planted so as to head in cool weather because they will not head properly in hot weather. One ounce of seed will make 1,000 good plants. Set plants about 18 inches apart in row. Cauliflower matures in 3 to 4 months.

Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower (No. 85)

"Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is "Gilt Edge" in every respect. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 lbs., and 8 oz., the largest head of early cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance Gilt Edge is like Snowball, but is much larger, a sure header, and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown and there is no variety equal to Gilt Edge where a sure crop of the finest quality is wanted. Packet, 25c; 1/4 ounce, 75c; 1/2 ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$2.25; 1/4 pound, \$8.00; pound, \$30.00.

Early-Snowball (No. 86)

A fine early variety second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 20c; 1/4 oz., 65c; 1/2 oz., \$1.15; oz., \$2.00; 1/4 lb., \$7.50; lb., \$28.00; postpaid.

LE NORMAND'S SHORT STEM (No. 88), AUTUMN GIANT (No. 90), LARGE LATE ALGIERS (No. 89)—all good, well known varieties. Each: Packet, 10c; 1/2 ounce, 60c; ounce, \$1.00; 1/4 pound, \$3.00.

COLLARDS

The collard is an old-time favorite adapted to all parts of the South, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. It will pay you to have a collard patch just to give your cows an occasional taste of "green stuff." Sow any time up to September 15th. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting plants 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row. Collards mature in 3 to 4 months.

Southern or Georgia (No. 135) This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing winters as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

GEORGIA CABBAGE-COLLARD (No. 136)

New and very valuable variety. A cross between collards and Charleston Wakefield Cabbage, giving a cabbage-like flavor and it heads up like a cabbage. This was originated at the Georgia Experiment Station by Prof. H. P. Stuckey and the seed is grown for us by him. It is as hardy as collards, not even winter-killing with ice and snow, and stands the hot weather as well. The firm heads are not as large as many cabbages, but they are real heads that can be left on the plant and used through the winter as they are wanted. Heads are rounded, of delicious flavor, either for boiling or cutting up for slaw. Winter cabbage is a serious problem for the South. This new Cabbage-Collard largely solves the difficulty. We have only a limited amount of seed but be sure to plant a few packets at least this fall—and order early. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; 1/4 pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



True Southern or Georgia Collard

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST COMES TWICE A MONTH

It is the best Southern Farm Paper published. See Page 30.

MISCELLANEOUS FALL AND WINTER SEEDS FOR THE FAR SOUTH

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	10 lbs.
Cantaloupe or Muskmelon:					
Hastings' Eden Gem (No. 231).....	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$1.75	@ \$1.50
Hastings' Salmon Flesh Eden Gem (No. 243).....	.10	.20	.50	.175	@ 1.50
Burrell Gem, Pink Rocky Ford (No. 241)....	.10	.20	.50	.175	@ 1.50
Banana (No. 233).....	.10	.20	.50	.175	@ 1.50
Montreal Market (No. 240).....	.10	.20	.50	.175	@ 1.50
Rocky Ford, Original Strain (No. 237).....	.05	.15	.40	.125	@ 1.00
Early Hackensack (No. 230).....	.05	.15	.40	.125	@ 1.00
Nixon, Georgia Cantaloupe (No. 212).....	.10	.20	.50	.175	@ 1.50
Ponce de Leon (No. 238).....	.05	.15	.40	.125	@ 1.00
Texas Cannonball (No. 232).....	.10	.20	.50	.175	@ 1.50
Watermelons:					
Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake (No. 252)....	.10	.15	.40	.125	@ 1.00
Kleckley Sweet (No. 253).....	.10	.15	.40	.125	@ 1.00
Tom Watson (No. 258).....	.10	.15	.40	.125	@ 1.00
Alabama Sweet (No. 264).....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	@ .80
Halbert Honey (No. 255).....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	@ 1.25
Irish Grey (No. 256).....	.10	.15	.40	.125	@ 1.00
Florida Favorite (No. 259).....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	@ .80
Hastings' Tinker (No. 265).....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	@ .80
Phillip Jones (No. 260).....	.05	.10	.30	1.00	@ .80

	Pkt.	Lb.	2 lbs.	10 lbs.	Not Prepaid
Sweet and Roasting Ear Corn					
Yexo Sugar (No. 151).....	\$10	\$35	\$60	@ \$20	
Country Gentleman (No. 152).....	.10	.35	.60	@ .20	
Evergreen Golden Bantam (No. 168).....	.10	.35	.60	@ .20	
Golden Bantam (No. 167).....	.10	.35	.60	@ .20	
Stowells Evergreen (No. 153).....	.10	.35	.60	@ .20	
Black Mexican (No. 156).....	.10	.35	.60	@ .20	
Adams Large Early (No. 154).....	.10	.30	.50	@ .15	
White Queen Popcorn (No. 160).....	.10	.30	.50	@ .12	
Golden Rice Popcorn (No. 161).....	.10	.30	.50	@ .12	
Hastings' Prolific Corn (No. 140).....	.10	.30	.50	bu. 4.00	
Pumpkins:					
Japanese Pie (No. 366).....	\$10	\$20	\$50	\$1.50	
Tennessee Sweet Potato (No. 361).....	.05	.15	.40	1.25	
Sugar or Sweet (No. 364).....	.05	.15	.40	1.25	
Southern Field (No. 360).....	.05	.10	.25	.75	
Hastings' Big Jumbo (No. 363).....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	
Large Cheese (No. 362).....	.05	.10	.25	.75	
Imp. Green Striped Cashaw (No. 365).....	.10	.20	.50	1.50	
Honey Dew Melon (No. 244).....	.10	.25	.75	2.75	

HASTINGS' CARROT SEED

CARROTS ARE A PARTICULARLY WHOLESOME VEGETABLE

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and for flavoring soups. Select rich or well manured soil worked deep, because this is a deep rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough to allow the roots to penetrate the soil without difficulty. Sow in shallow drills, 16 to 18 inches apart, in August and September. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed from September to December. Make several sowings about two weeks apart so you will have a succession crop. When plants are well started, thin out to four inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently; keep ground free from weeds and grass. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row. Carrots mature in 6 to 10 weeks from planting.

Chantenay (No. 65) The Best Carrot. This fine stump-rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort unexcelled in quality and productiveness. Very uniform in growth. Fresh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about five inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25c; lb., 75c.**

Red St. Valery (No. 67) See illustration on the left. Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring, and free from hard core. A favorite with our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

Half-Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.**

Danvers Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; lb., 75c.**

Improved Long Orange (No. 69) Old, well-known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy, in fact, that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, while in quality it is a table carrot. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

Oxheart or Guerande (No. 66) See illustration above. This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are four inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from five to six inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c.**

Large White Belgian Carrot (No. 70) The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition and in milk or dairy-cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is the crop must be sown in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up, thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 45 cents a pound.**

Celery For late summer and fall planting, celery is strictly a crop for Florida and the lower Gulf Coast country, sections not ordinarily subject to extreme cold during the winter. It is a most important commercial crop for Florida and there is no reason why it should not be just as largely and successfully grown in Southwest Texas as a market crop. Celery requires rich and moist soil. If not rich it can be made so by proper fertilizing. In Florida and Gulf Coast section sow seed in August and September in shaded beds, covering seed not over half-inch. When 6 inches high transplant to open ground. Celery planted as above should mature in following March and April. It brings in as high as \$1,500.00 per acre. One ounce of seed sows 400 feet of row or makes 15,000 plants.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (No. 77) A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. We have imported seed direct from originator. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 60 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.25; pound, \$12.00.** Price has been as high as \$25.00 a pound for this high quality seed.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower and will make a large crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers are light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Not recommended as a market variety for shipping from Florida. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00.**

Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Michigan) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**

White Plume (No. 76)--Giant Pascal (No. 79) Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters. Each: **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**

Celeriac (No. 75) or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.**



HGH
©

Red St. Valery Carrot

must be fed with manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up, thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 45 cents a pound.**

Celery

Culture

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Oxheart or Guerande Carrot

A favorite with our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**



Savannah Market Celery

Hastings' Best Cucumber Seed

There has been a steady increase in the planting of cucumbers all over the South in summer and fall during late years, and limited fall plantings are usually found to be more profitable than spring. In this latitude cucumbers are planted in July and August and later farther South. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast, August and September plantings are profitable as a shipping crop. If insects trouble you, dust the plants with Hastings' safe but sure insecticides. See page 31.

Culture Plant in hills, four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay soils or 1 inch in sandy soils, and when rough leaves have formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills; or use 2 pounds per acre. Cucumbers mature in about 3 months.

HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE (No. 180) The one best variety of cucumber for the trucker, for the gardener, for nearby markets and the family garden. Our illustration on this page shows its size and shape perfectly. On size, shape and prolificness it's right for all purposes. For the cucumber shipper it has the great advantage of "holding up" in color during long distance shipping, reaching market with the same fresh appearance that it had on the vine in the field. Always crisp, tender and fine looking; and in color it's just the right shade of green. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots, not prepaid, \$1.00 a pound.

THE KLONDIKE CUCUMBER (No. 184) When the Klondike was originally introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular that we did not care to catalog it until it had been bred up to a satisfactory strain. We have now a special strain which is regular in size, color and growth and we are sure that you will be pleased with it. It's a very attractive dark green variety with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. The cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and very regular in size and shape. Extra early, very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. When young makes excellent pickles. Prolific, very hardy and a sure cropper. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 a pound.

Davis Perfect Cucumber (No. 179) An almost ideal cucumber in shape; rich dark green color; it is uniform and regular in size; exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is really delicious. This is a favorite with shippers in some parts of Florida and Texas. It is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem end, and the seeds that are contained in it when in slicing condition are so small and tender that they are almost unnoticeable. It is an exceedingly prolific variety. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Early Fortune Cucumber (No. 175) One of the most recent introductions, and is very much liked by market gardeners in parts of Florida and Texas as a variety for shipment to Northern markets during the fall months, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. Early Fortune is of a very deep green color and does not show up much white color before maturing as does most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking long after reaching markets in the North. It's of good shape and of very regular growth. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

Improved Long Green (No. 181) One of the old time favorites of the South. Fruit extra long, of good size and holds the dark green color until well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness, making a splendid slicing cucumber. When 3 or 4 inches long it is fine for pickling. A good variety to plant from earliest spring to fall. Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. Ten lbs., not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER (No. 185) One of the best for late summer and early fall planting, being a specially vigorous grower. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased three-fold. Fruit is 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine dark green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, has few and very small seeds and is fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is a very prolific variety and the fruits being raised well above the ground never suffer from wet weather or insects. The vines are practically proof against mildew and continue bearing until very late. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Our Everbearing Cucumber (No. 186) This is our most popular variety for home gardens on account of its everbearing character; first fruits are ready very early, then the vines continue to flower and produce fruits continually until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked or not, differing in this respect from all other varieties. A single vine will show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth. Splendid for slicing and although size is rather small, they are perfect in shape and of a fine green color and just the right size for pickling. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Lemon Cucumber (No. 174) The most prolific and finest flavored of all cucumbers; size and shape of lemon. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Giant Pera (No. 176) Fruits sometimes 15 to 20 inches long. Largest of all, and fine for home gardens. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Early Frame (No. 182) A fine, well-known variety. Early Frame is a desirable variety for home gardens for slicing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Chicago Pickle (No. 183) A standard pickling variety, but can be sliced if allowed to mature. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Early Green Cluster (No. 178) Standard, well-known variety for both slicing and pickling. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

GHERKINS (No. 187) Small fruits, 2 to 3 inches long well rounded and covered with small spines. For pickling only. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



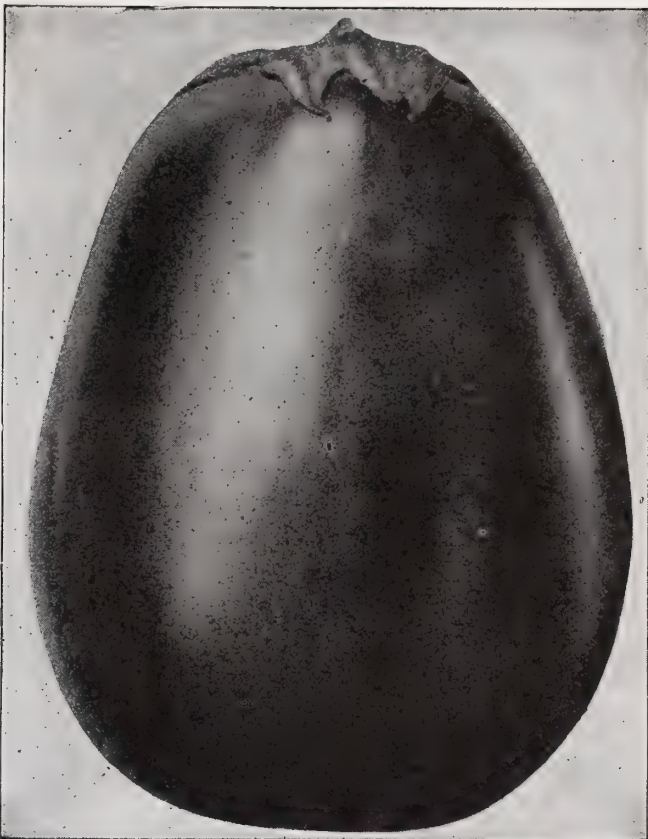
The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Hastings' White Spine Cucumber For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use

HASTINGS' EGGPLANT

While this is a crop mostly grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities, it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipment from South Florida. For October to January shipment seed should be sown from July to September. The results from an acre or two of eggplant planted in Florida at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed to furnish plants for 1 acre. One packet of seed furnishes plants for 100 feet of row. Eggplant from seed is ready to use in about 120 days.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant (No. 190)

This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown since 1896 by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants over 90% thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation. The vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback" which is disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Notice the illustration from an actual photograph of this best of all eggplants. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant—The Finest Eggplant in the World For All Purposes

GOOD GARDENS CUT STORE BILLS

FAMILY GARDEN VEGETABLES

Make your fall garden take care of you throughout the winter. Home canned and dried vegetables are far better than any you buy in the stores. Besides the regular vegetables, try a few new ones. Eggplant, Kohl-Rabi, Endive, Feticus, Carrots, Cress, Kale, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Chinese Cabbage, etc., are delicious.

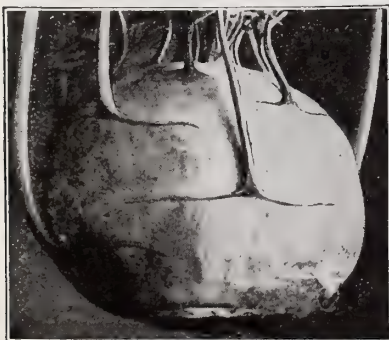
KALE OR BORECOLE FOR WINTER GREENS

We sincerely wish we could get our friends to grow Kale more extensively, as it is so much superior in eating qualities to the collard. Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the central and lower South. It is much improved in quality by being touched by frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored, and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. Sow the seed thinly in drills in September and October and you should have no trouble in gathering the finest flavored "greens" you have ever eaten. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row. Matures in 3 to 4 months.

Early Green Curled (No. 200) Also variously known as "Dwarf German", "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

KOHL-RABI This splendid vegetable should be better known in the South, for it is a most desirable one. It's sort of halfway between a cabbage and a turnip. While it has many of the characteristics of the cabbage family the edible part is the bulb (as shown in our illustration) that forms above the ground. In the lower South and Florida it can be easily grown with August to October sowings. Seed can be sown thinly in rows where plants are to stand and thinned to six inches apart or sown in beds and transplanted like cabbage. The bulbs which grow to the size of a medium sized apple have a delicate cabbage-like flavor. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 2 lbs. per acre. Kohl-Rabi matures in 8 to 10 weeks.

Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi (No. 202) Bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale, whitish green color. They are hardy and you can have nice, tender bulbs all through the fall. When well started, set out as cabbage plants, and for table use, gather bulbs while skin is tender, slice, and cut off the hard lower portion. Bulbs are of very mild, delicate, cabbage-like flavor, most delicious. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.



Early Vienna Kohl-Rabi

LEEKS The leek is a very hardy onion-like plant that does not make a bulb. It has a long, well thickened neck somewhat resembling the growth of young onions in spring but much longer and thicker. The leek thrives under same general conditions as onions and should be cultivated in the same general manner except that when the plants begin to get some size the earth should gradually be drawn up around the necks so as to blanch the stems or necks white and increase the tenderness and fine flavor. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Large Carenten Leek (No. 203) Grows to large size, the stems being proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Early Green Curled Kale or Borecole

Hastings' Lettuce Seed For Home and Market Crops

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties, and in addition to supplying over two hundred thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce seed to shippers and market gardeners. Our great market varieties, **BIG BOSTON**, **HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD**, **FLORIDA HEADER**, **DIXIE HARD HEAD** and **CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER** are supreme. The high quality of **HASTINGS' Lettuce Seed** is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by our grower, whom we consider the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world, and the growing crops are personally inspected by our Mr. Hastings or Mr. Freeborn so as to insure the quality being kept up to the **HASTINGS'** standard. Do you know of any seed firm where the head of the house, or even an employee, will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right?



One End of a Field of **BIG BOSTON** Lettuce Ready for Shipment—Note the Regularity of Growth—Right Seed Does It

BIG BOSTON (No. 210)

Big Boston is of the **Butter Head** type. Ours is perfection in this variety, and you cannot buy any **Big Boston Lettuce** at any price that is superior to our strain. The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seeds stalks can grow. It is a standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of **Big Boston** is the surest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Five-pound lots or over, \$1.00 per pound, not prepaid.

HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD CRISP LEAF TYPE— **WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE**

Also called **New York** or **Wonderful**. No variety that we have ever carried has had a steadier sale. Superb for home gardens and for market. When properly grown it reaches large size. One gardener near Gainesville, Florida, produced a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large, with outer leaves a clear, light green color; inside of the head almost pure white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from all bitter taste. Packet, 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, \$2.00 per pound.

HASTINGS' ICEBERG LETTUCE (No. 216)

CRISP LEAF TYPE—For forcing or home gardens. A beautiful as well as useful variety. Exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp-leaved" hard-header. Splendid for open ground planting or for forcing. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly fold and blanch to a beautiful white. Outer leaves are crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

Hastings' Florida Header (No. 215)

BUTTER HEAD TYPE—Florida Header is one of our favorites that has stood the test of time, recognized as a leading variety for market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large solid heads; heads quickly, yet is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. Crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. It does fine in field tests and is slower than any other variety except Dixie Hard Head to run to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, \$1.00 per pound.

Hastings' Superba

BUTTER HEAD TYPE—The biggest lettuce of all, a most beautiful solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow towards the center. Especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment. For crispness, tenderness and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. or over, \$1.00 per lb.

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

(No. 221) BUTTER HEAD TYPE—It is such a hard header that it is very difficult to get it to produce seed. Each year we are more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. 5 lbs., not prepaid, \$5.00.



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper

May King (No. 225) BUTTER HEAD TYPE—Medium small, light green, tinged very slightly at edges with brown. Early and especially suitable for all outdoor culture in the South, heads attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts in open ground. Also extensively used for forcing, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality in the shortest time. May King is a very compact grower and is very desirable for home garden use as well as for marketing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

California Cream Butter (No. 220)

BUTTER HEAD TYPE—Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly the highest grade of the purest strain. You will be delighted with this sweet juicy lettuce. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, \$1.00 per pound.

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Grand Rapids (No. 214), Improved Hanson (No. 222), Prize Head (No. 219), B. Seeded Simpson (No. 223), All-Year-Round (No. 224), Brown Dutch (No. 213), bronze leaf. Each, packet, 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. These are all standard varieties and all good.

White Paris Cos

This is true Romaine, the Celery Lettuce. Crisp, tender leaves and delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

BERMUDA ONIONS

The Million Dollar Crop From Hastings' Seeds



Hastings' Bermuda Onions—Earliest, Mildest Flavored—Most Attractive Onions in the World

Some 30 years ago this firm introduced the Bermuda Onion as a commercial crop to Florida. Later it was introduced by us to South Texas and still later to Southern California. It has made good to an extent that no other onion type ever has. Each year millions of dollars' worth of Bermuda Onions grown from fall planted seed are shipped to Northern markets from Texas, Florida, California and Gulf Coast sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Hastings' introduced Bermuda Onions to America as a commercial crop and no other seed house has ever supplied the same, consistently good seeds as Hastings'. Hastings' superior quality and freedom from Reds, Pinks, Doubles and Splits enabled our customers to get thousands of dollars extra profits above other growers who didn't use Hastings' Seeds. Send for our valuable special Bermuda Onion Culture Bulletin. It shows how to clear \$100 to \$600 per acre net profit.

We recommend the Bermuda varieties to you unreservedly for earliness, good yields and mildness of flavor. They are equally good young for pulling green or after fully matured. They are so mild in flavor that many people eat them raw, like an apple.

White or Yellow Bermuda Onion (No. 288) The most widely and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called white to distinguish it from the Bermuda Red although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax on the markets the produce trade of the country began calling this variety "yellow" to distinguish it from the pure white Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name and from now on we shall list it under the name of White or Yellow to avoid any misunderstanding. We make this explanation, for many who plant this variety for the first time expect it to be a pure white in color.

Our illustration above shows the shape of Bermuda White or Yellow as well as Hastings' Crystal Wax. Less than six months from seed sowing to the fully matured onions. No onion grown compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor, and for this reason it is immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of most of the varieties. You will make no mistake in planting the Bermuda onion. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 30c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda (No. 289) The most attractive onion in the world. Our own production and one that we have been exceedingly proud of. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in the retail markets. In New York and other large markets our Crystal sells at 25 to 50 cents per crate above the Bermuda White or Yellow. In Atlanta markets it has largely displaced all other onions during spring and early summer. Except in color it is identical with the Yellow Bermuda; has all its desirable qualities combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this is always in short supply as it is a very light seeder. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Red Bermuda Onion (No. 287) Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use and Southern markets. Identical in size, shape and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red but mild onion is preferred. Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; postpaid.

Bermuda Onion Sets

We do not advise the use of onion sets exclusively for the large commercial crops but there is a high priced early demand for limited quantities for shipment and local markets. As a rule onions grown from sets are not as well formed as those grown direct from seed, but this is not a serious drawback on the early markets.

For earliest shipments or to meet the local market demand for full grown onions early, the planting of sets has a distinct place in the fall garden operations. These Bermuda Sets grown from Hastings' genuine seed ripen fully grown onions four to six weeks ahead of crops grown direct from seed. If you want an extra early onion crop plant some of these Bermuda Sets this fall. Sets ready for delivery about September 1st, possibly a little earlier.

We cannot make definite quantity prices at this time but write us for prices as soon as you want to buy.

Yellow Bermuda Sets The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of great commercial crops. If planted early these sets do wonderfully as far north as Atlanta, withstanding the severest winters. In our coldest winter, in 1917-18, Bermudas from sets on the Hastings' Farm had their tops killed down but came up again and made as fine looking onions as any from Texas or Florida. In the set form they often have a rather reddish colored skin, but on maturity are a light straw color. Pound, 35 cents; 8 lbs. (peck), \$1.75; by mail, postpaid. Not prepaid: 32 pounds (bushel), about \$4.00.

White Multipliers Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Write for special prices on amount you want when ready to buy.

Silver Skin Sets Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Large white onion. Pound, 35c; 8 lbs. (pk.), \$1.85; postpaid. Not prepaid: 32 lbs. (bu.), about \$4.00.

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Pound, 35 cents; 8 lbs. (peck), \$1.65; postpaid. Not prepaid: 32 pounds (bu.), about \$3.75.

Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. Pound, 40 cents; 3 pounds for \$1.00; postpaid.

OTHER GOOD ONIONS

In the previous page we give a great deal of space to the Bermuda varieties. They are the most important for fall planting for Florida and all along the Gulf Coast. The Bermudas are the earliest to mature, and hold a distinct place, both as a commercial crop and as well for home gardens and nearby markets. There is a place, however, that they do not fill. They are early and the quantity of them grown is so small compared with the large and steady demand for onions that the Bermudas seldom take care of the market over two months in the year. This leaves a nine or ten months' demand to be supplied with other varieties, for the Bermudas, unless carefully handled, do not keep well over three months.

Hastings' Snow White Globe Onion (No. 292) Our illustration shows the shape of these onions. Handsome snow-white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild, and a first-class keeper. Remarkably even and uniform in growth; will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on market. Large packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Dark Red Globe Onion (No. 291) Has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other. Onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped, and of rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference being in the color. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 90c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

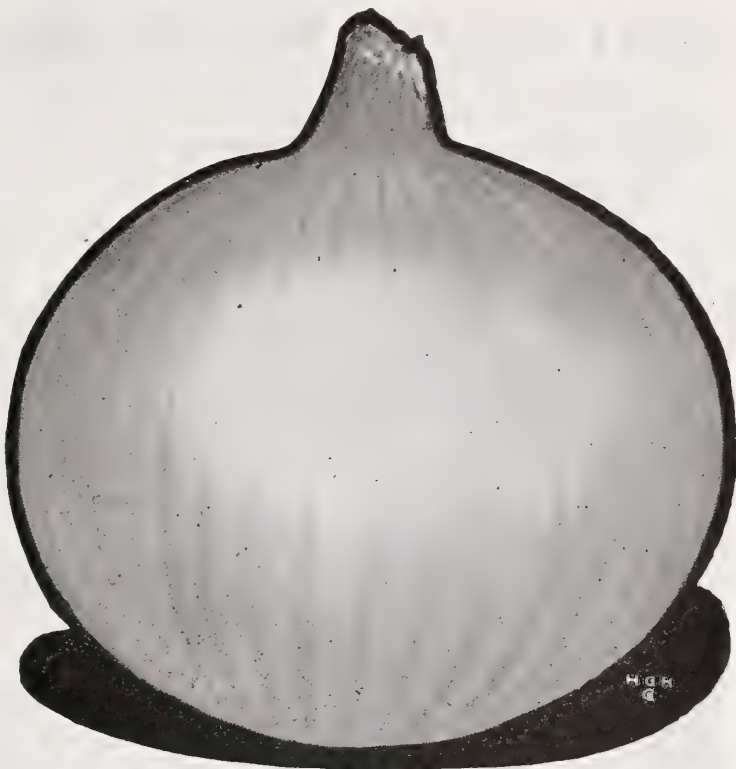
Hastings' Yellow Globe Onion (No. 293) Like the Snow White and Dark Red, it has a distinct globular shape. All our Globe Onions are extra large in size, and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw yellow, almost the same color as the Bermuda White. Large packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion (No. 296) Our Prizetaker onion is of the very best American growth, far superior to all imported seed and 'way ahead of the Prizetaker onion offered by most American houses. It has been most successfully grown in all parts of the Central South from both fall and spring sowings. It is very large, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, and fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4½ to 5 pounds each. During the last five years we have seen some splendid market crops of Prizetakers raised even under very unfavorable conditions, not only in Georgia, but in practically every one of the Southern States, showing Prizetaker to be well adapted to our entire section. Prizetaker is a light straw-colored onion with a pure white flesh, very fine grain with rather mild flavor, and will keep for any reasonable length of time. Pkt., 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Extra Early Red (No. 286) Flat shaped, closely grained, strong flavored, and a good keeper. Fine early market favorite. Packet, 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.



Australian Brown—The Long Keeping Onion



One of Hastings' Big White Globe Onions Grown Direct From Seed

Mammoth Silver King (No. 299) Immense White Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Well adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white, flesh pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw like an apple. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Giant White Tripoli (No. 290) El Paso or Large Mexican. Especially large; pure white mild onion. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Silver Skin Onion (No. 300) White Portugal. A famous variety for raising sets because the little bulbs are so uniform. Also a splendid pickling onion with silvery white skin and mild flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; oz., 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield (No. 285) One of the oldest varieties listed by American seedsmen and has retained its popularity wonderfully well through the years. It's easily grown to full maturity from the black seed and is a fairly good keeper into winter. Almost round, of large size and deep red color. In flavor decidedly pungent. Packet, 5 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; oz., 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Dauvers (No. 294) Very productive and a good standard variety for both home use and market. A fairly good keeper, solid, rather mild; earlier than the Hastings' Globe Onions. Skin of pale yellow color. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.00.

Australian Brown (No. 297) One objection a good many folks have to growing onions is the fear that they won't keep over. Australian Brown is the answer to these doubters for this variety has been known to keep in perfect condition (except for a little shrinkage and loss of weight) for a solid year from the time it was pulled from the ground. For a late maturing, long keeping onion to last for a long time, stored in a dry place, Australian Brown has no equal. If you plant the Bermuda, Prizetaker or the Hastings' Globe varieties and Australian Brown, you can count on a supply practically the year round. About a month later in maturing than the earlier sorts but of neat, round shape, very firm and solid in texture and the longest keeping onion known for warm climates. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.00.

MUSTARD FOR WINTER SALAD

Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow August to November. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.

Giant Southern Curled Mustard (No. 278) No fall garden is complete without a little patch of mustard for fine salad. Our Giant Southern Curled is the very best of the finely curled leaf strains, really beautiful enough to grace a flower garden. It is slightly pungent, crisp and tender and can be eaten like lettuce or boiled for "greens." The Hastings' strain of Southern Curled is the same as offered by one or more leading Northern houses as "Ostrich Plume." If you like mustard for either spring or fall planting you will be pleased with this variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Chinese Mustard (No. 277) An entirely distinct, yet thoroughly good variety of mustard of which we have sold thousands of pounds during recent years. It is of much larger growth than the Curled, about the same quality for salads or boiling and remains in condition for use a long time. The quick almost rank growth of the Chinese, insures tenderness, mildness and freedom from bitter flavor. The engraving above from a photograph shows the general appearance of the leaves. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.



Hastings' Mustard for Fall and Winter "Greens"

White Mustard (No. 279) This is the variety the seeds of which are used in pickling for family use, and the seeds when ground up, compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

PLANT GEORGIA GROWN OKRA

Okra or gumbo is a most wholesome vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed a splendid strain of the Perkins' Mammoth, being far superior to what is offered under this name by other houses, and we are sure that seed of this variety will please you. Plant one ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds per acre. Ready to use in 8 to 12 weeks.

Hastings' White Velvet Okra (No. 305) A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local shipment; ready to use in 55 to 60 days. We have a specially fine, early, very round, smooth-podded strain of medium size, the pods being almost altogether free from ridges and is not prickly to the touch. This strain of the White Velvet we find to be the very best of all the White varieties. It is the easiest variety to handle, is exceedingly prolific, dwarf growing and is the most satisfactory of all okras for home gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

Perkins Mammoth Long Podded Okra (No. 306) This distinct okra is by far the best variety for market and shipping purposes, ready to use in 50 to 75 days and being used by many Southern truckers exclusively for this purpose. The original strain as originally introduced has been greatly improved by us, and its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods starting to shoot out within 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of the stalk and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head (5 to 6 feet). Pods of a uniformly green color of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Pods are very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

PARSLEY An extremely beautiful plant used for garnishing. Can be sown in either fall or spring in drills 15 inches apart. When plants have become strong, thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed usually takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Soak seed 12 hours in water before planting. Keep free from weeds and grass. Sow 1 ounce to 200 feet of row.

Extra Moss Curled Parsley (No. 308) Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled is the most ornamental of your garden, a favorite sort for all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Double Curled Parsley (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Plain Leaved Parsley (No. 310) Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

PARSNIPS Sow seed thickly in rows about 16 inches apart any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude; in Florida and Gulf Coast section sow September to December for winter and spring crop. Plant one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; five pounds per acre.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all round variety of parsnips; the leaves start from a depression in the crown of the root, thus giving it the name of "Hollow Crown." Rich, very sweet flavor, immensely productive, ready for use in 80 to 85 days. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.



Perkins Mammoth Long Pod Okra



Moss Curled Parsley

Hastings' Peppers

In fall planting, one ounce of seed will usually produce about 1000 good strong plants. Most gardeners plant one-half pound per acre to be sure of sufficient plants. Florida and Southwest Texas growers should plant Hastings' Royal King this fall. It is the best of all.

Pimiento (No. 358) MILDEST FLAVOR OF ALL. It's wonderful what popularity Pimiento has attained in the short time it has been known. It is absolutely free from the pungency of flavor distasteful to so many. Can be eaten raw like an apple, can be stuffed with meat and baked; can be used as a salad or canned for winter use. Has very thick, firm flesh which permits of its being scalded and peeled. The shape and regularity of size of this splendid variety is wonderful. We have had a splendid crop of Pimiento grown for seed for this year in Middle Georgia and we are sure you will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Ruby Giant (No. 359) If you want an exceptionally large, mild pepper, here it is. Hastings' Ruby Giant is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both yet without the undesirable qualities of either. It is very attractive, grows to large size, is exceptionally mild, and when ripe is of a bright scarlet color. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it can be eaten raw. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 25 cents; oz., 40 cents; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00; postpaid.**

Ruby King We reluctantly stop selling Ruby King, a fine pepper, but it must give way to its superior. **Royal King** is the same type and far better in every possible way.

Large Bell or Bull Nose (No. 356) The standard large variety both for home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Rather mild flavor, is comparatively early and a heavy producer of fruits 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**



Ruby Giant Pepper—A Real Giant Sweet Pepper

Hastings' Royal King

(No. 357) Introduced by us in 1917. While it is a superb sweet pepper for home and market use we want to especially call the attention of the trucker or shipping market gardeners to its regularity of size and shape, making it an exceptionally desirable variety for good packing and fine appearance on arrival in the markets. This will insure its being a top price seller at all times.

This new sweet pepper is a wonderful introduction and has taken the place of the popular Ruby King. It is very prolific, bright and glossy, of large size (the illustration to the left shows the natural size and type of this new variety); the flesh is mild and thick and the lobes well filled out. It runs remarkably true to type and uniformity of size for a pepper, and the plants are of strong, stocky, erect growth. It is a native Southern pepper, originating right here in Georgia, and has made good from the start. When we say it is better than our Ruby King we are saying a great deal, but we want you to plant a quantity of this new variety this year. Taste it raw, stuff it with meat and bake it and fill it with salads for the table; we believe you will like it and agree with us that it is the bell type pepper you have been looking for. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Golden Prize Large, bright, golden-yellow variety; very sweet and mild. In some places this is eaten like an apple in the raw stage, for it is said to cure chills and fever. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.**

Red Cluster (No. 353) Three standard, well known hot varieties of pepper.

Red Chili Pepper (No. 354) Very pungent. Red Chili and Red Cluster, very small, Cayenne larger and longer.

Long Cayenne (No. 349) All of these hot peppers are very popular throughout the South and a small quantity should be in every garden. Each: **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25.**

Hastings' Mixed Peppers (No. 351) Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their garden and with this end in view we make each year a mixture of the seed of all varieties catalogued by us; hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**



Hastings' New Royal King Pepper

Garden or English Peas for Planting in the South

Prices include Postage
Prepaid on Packets, 1-2,

1 and 2-lb. Packages. Larger quantities by
Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense

Many of our customers don't plant Garden Peas because they don't bear long enough. Plant seed deeper and work soil up around stalks, and peas will stay in bearing twice as long.

Culture For fall planting in Central South garden peas should be sown early in September, especially the second early varieties. Extra early sorts, such as John L., can be sown throughout September and will mature before frost. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast they may be sown during any of the fall months, October and November being preferable. Sow in drills covering seed 2 to 3 inches deep, according to soil. To avoid the necessity of sticking or brushing, plant the peas in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and when the vines get large enough run them together. Most varieties of the earlies and second earlies are of sufficiently stiff growth to support each other in this manner. Plant 2 pounds of peas to 100 feet of row. 56 pounds of wrinkled or 60 pounds of smooth peas make a bushel.

Hastings' John L. (No. 316)--Quickest Growing Pea

Earliest of all the extra early varieties; for home use, market or shipment. Since 1896 it has held the record for earliness against all of the best strains of early peas sold by other American seedsmen and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness in the extra early class. John L. is a standard with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds and hundreds of bushels of this variety to Florida shippers. The earliest time on record in early maturity was made with this variety years ago by C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Florida. He planted 15 pounds of John L., and on the 30th day from planting gathered one bushel of well developed pods therefrom. This

really is a wonderful first early pea and a variety that always makes good when the highest prices are obtained. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, 15 cents per pound.

Alaska Extra Early (No. 317)

John L., this is the best, round extra early pea; about one week later than John L. in earliness and is the best quality and heaviest bearer of all the round-seeded extra early varieties. A splendid shipper and one of the very best you can plant in the garden for home use for an extra early. Foliage and pods light green; pods 2½ inches long, round, straight and square ended, containing six peas. Seeds are of bluish shade, well rounded out and the fresh peas are about equal to the wrinkled peas in quality. There are a great many peas being sold under the name of "Alaska" that are from run-out stock or else not kept true to name. These dwarf varieties have to be "rogued" very carefully each year to keep them true to type. This we do very carefully and you can depend on us. We have a specially wonderful stock of Alaska peas this year and know that for canning, marketing or home use you will find them absolutely satisfactory. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds or over, 15 cents per pound.

Recommended for Florida and Gulf Coast regions only, where it is well known. A medium early, very heavy bearing small seeded variety that has proven itself an intensely prolific bearer in Florida and Lower Gulf Coast sections. For home use and nearby markets only. Its greatest value is its hardness and very heavy bearing qualities. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds or over, 12 cents a pound.

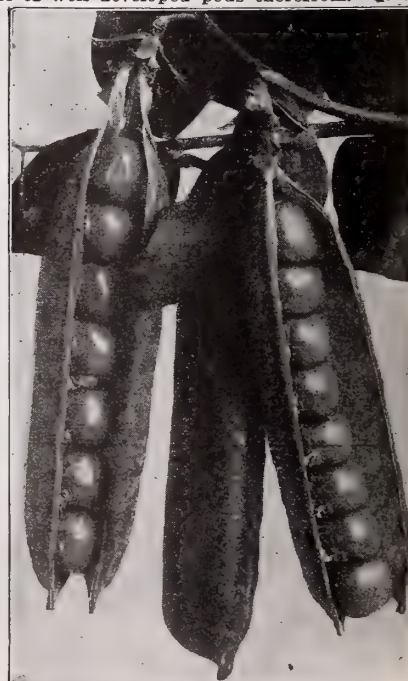
Hastings' John L. Extra
Early Peas

Florida McNeil (No. 333)

Recommended for Florida and Gulf Coast regions only, where it is well known. A medium early, very heavy bearing small seeded variety that has proven itself an intensely prolific bearer in Florida and Lower Gulf Coast sections. For home use and nearby markets only. Its greatest value is its hardness and very heavy bearing qualities. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 35 cents; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds or over, 12 cents a pound.

HASTINGS' SEED LABORATORY

Every stock of seeds that enters our warehouses, no matter if a few pounds or even a few ounces of some flower seed up to carloads of oats or rye, has samples taken from it for complete tests of germination and purity. All weeds or foreign seeds, should there be any, are named with the number and weight for percentage, and complete records are kept of each of these tests to be referred to at all times. All these tests are made in duplicate and additional tests are made of all stocks at regular definite intervals. Unless they are up to highest standards we don't sell them to you.



Type of Alaska Extra Early Pea

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea (No. 315)

This extra early, wrinkled pea beats them all in combining earliness, heavy-bearing and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety ranking with the earliest. Vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing" or "staking," especially so if planted in double rows under method given in our cultural directions. Foliage and pods light green; pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round and square ended, containing 6 medium green peas. Very productive but uniform in maturity, making it a popular canners' sort. If you want an early pea of the very best quality do not fail to plant the Surprise for home use or nearby market. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it for that purpose. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18 cents per pound.

Gradus or Prosperity (No. 330) This garden pea is a superb extra early wrinkled variety with immense pods, is hardy and can be planted almost as early as Alaska. Grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, strong and vigorous. Quality delicious, $3\frac{3}{4}$ -inch medium green pods with 6 to 8 large, very sweet peas. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18 cents per pound.

Notts Excelsior (No. 319) An extra early, dwarf-growing wrinkled variety very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger; of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Pods are more closely packed with peas than any other variety. Stout and heavy; $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch round pods with blunt ends; 6 light green peas of high quality; productive. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cents; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds or over, 18c per pound.

Market Surprise (No. 322) New large podded extra early. Vigorous growth with stocky vines, growing $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Very prolific for an extra early pea, the pods containing 8 to 9 fine peas of rich green color. You will like Market Surprise for it's equally good for home gardens or for market. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18 cents per pound.

Premium Gem (No. 331) A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early variety, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest of the good quality varieties for home gardens. This is an older variety that certainly deserves its great popularity. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18 cents per pound.

Second Early—Heavy Bearers

Bliss Everbearing (No. 329) The greatest favorite among our customers for home gardens and nearby markets. Height of vine 2 to 3 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 5 to 6 wrinkled peas of very fine table quality. Size of peas large to very large, frequently $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks to a single root. The individual or separate branches are of extraordinary strength and substance so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without "brushing." This variety is especially noted for its continuance of bearing, a characteristic which gives it special value. Even after repeated picking the vines continue to develop buds and blossoms which mature into fine peas. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. 10 pounds or over, 15 cents per pound; not prepaid.

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328) Planted with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while enormously productive of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be grown without "brushing" when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, rows running together as soon as high enough. The sweetness and tenderness and heavy-bearing qualities give entire satisfaction. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 15c per pound.



Hastings' Home Delight Pea—A Fine Second Early



Hastings' Bliss Everbearing Peas—Fine for Gardens

Little Marvel (No. 314) An excellent dwarf sort for the market and home garden. The pods average a little longer than those of Premium Gem, are more attractive in shape and color and the peas are of superior quality. The vines are heavily set with large, straight, deep green pods which are square ended and are well filled with 7 large tender peas. Peas dark green, wrinkled, and very prolific. This is a recent introduction which trials show us to be of exceptional merit. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18c per pound.

Thomas Laxton (No. 323) Closely resembles the Gradus or Prosperity but harder and slightly earlier. Pods with 7 peas are about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, straight, well filled, rounded with rather a blunt end. The large wrinkled peas are of a greenish cream color and the plants are very vigorous growing. This is a very popular variety among the Florida and Gulf Coast growers and we have especially fine seed stock. The flavor is very pleasing and the peas retain their tenderness. Experts and professionals say our Thomas Laxton is the finest and greatest English Pea grown. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18c per pound.

Hastings' Improved Telephone Pea (No. 327) One of the best tall-growing, wrinkled varieties, that has been found exceedingly profitable by both home and market gardeners. Grows 4 to 6 feet tall and must be "brushed"; immensely productive, bearing 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. It has that excellent, sugary flavor, so desirable in garden peas. Vines and foliage strong and heavy, medium green. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, medium light green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 large, light green peas, main crop, productive. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18 cents per pound.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat (No. 320) Old, well-known very strong growing varieties that are favorites. When properly "brushed" they are exceedingly heavy bearers and very profitable. Hand picked stock. Each: Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 12 cents a pound.

Sugar or Salad Pea (No. 326) A distinct variety with edible pods, cooked and eaten in the same manner as snap beans. These are great favorites with those who have once used them. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 20 cents a pound.

Champion of England (No. 332) One of the very richest, best known and popular; tall growing, 5 feet, peas with wrinkled seeds; a heavy bearer. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 18c per pound.

HASTINGS' RADISH SEED



**Hastings' Early Long
Scarlet Radish**



Hastings' Glass Radishes

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For quick use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and better resist heat and drought. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, seed covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Our radish seed is of the very best, grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots. Radishes are very easy to grow. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Radishes mature in 3 to 6 weeks.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet (No. 376) This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. or over, 60c per lb.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388)

An early maturing and attractive, long white, summer radish of most excellent quality. The tops are of medium size. The roots are clear white, slender, smooth and average when mature 6 to 7 inches long by about $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter at thickest part. The flesh is very crisp and tender. This variety is desirable for market and home garden use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, 60 cents per pound.

Long White Icicle Radish (No. 382)

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet and has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle is a clear white in color, very long, slender and tapering shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, 60 cents per pound.

Chartier (No. 373) Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

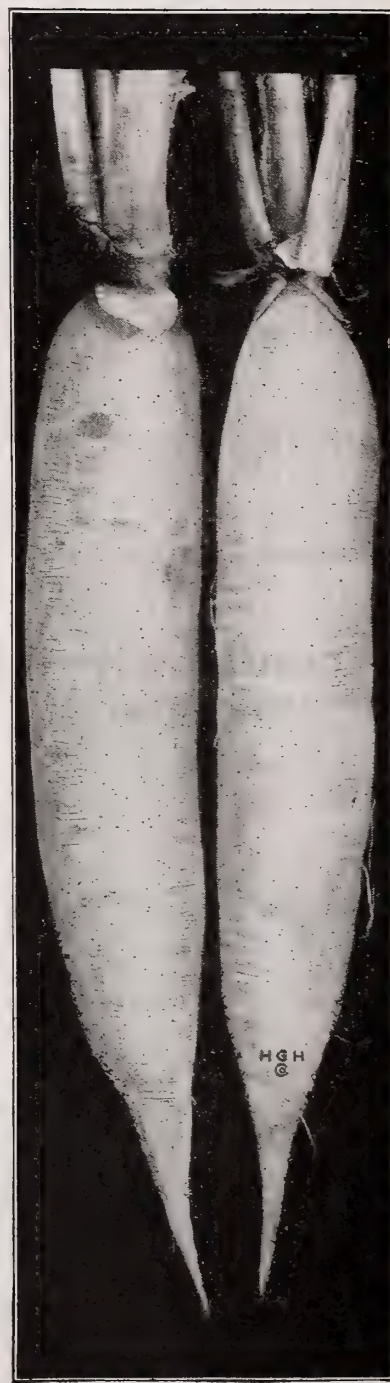
French Breakfast (No. 389)

A very tender and mild radish, favorite for an early half-

long variety in the South both for home and market use. Color bright red with white bottoms. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Hastings' Glass Radish (No. 383) After we introduced this radish it was named the "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Flesh transparent, giving it the name of Glass Radish, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. The illustration above shows how nicely these fine radishes bunch and pack for market. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, 60 cents per pound.

White Strasburg (No. 385) Oblong, tapering shape, skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Best variety for summer use and an excellent all-around variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Hastings' Long White Icicle Radish

SMALL SEED COST---HEAPING RETURNS

"I might say that I took one single cutting from your New Zealand Spinach (15 cents worth) to the grocer the other day and it weighed fifteen pounds. He paid me \$2.25 in cash, more than all my garden seed cost me this season. I had at least 250 heads of lettuce from a 5 cent packet of seed."—Alexander McPherson, Tampa, Florida.



HASTINGS' MIXED RADISHES (No. 387)

Hastings' mixed Radishes contain some of each variety catalogued by us, except the winter varieties. There are early, medium and late varieties, the round, the half long and long. For home garden use we sell tens of thousands of packages of this justly celebrated mixture every year. It is deservedly popular, giving as it does a succession of crisp, tender radishes throughout the season from one sowing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Scarlet Button Radish

(No. 381) A favorite extra early radish; round form and deep scarlet skin; mild flavor, crisp and very tender; short narrow leaves, making a very small top. Scarlet Button

Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375)

Also called "White Tipped Scarlet Ball." A favorite among market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here in Atlanta in 18 days from the time seed was sown. A most desirable variety for home gardens and almost identical with the Scarlet Button except has white shading at the base of root. One of the earliest varieties; globe shaped, with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming pithy until very old. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. or over, 60c per lb. See Front Cover.

Crimson Giant (No. 378)

A large sized extra early turnip radish, a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button but brighter color; twice the size. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size remains tender and of fine flavor to the last. Will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on first sight. Equally valuable for home garden use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Half Long Deep Scarlet (No. 384)

As shown by our illustration it is about half way between Scarlet Button and Long Scarlet in shape. Of most beautiful appearance and in market brings high prices. In color, skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout; flesh a clear white; crisp, tender and free from pungency or hotness, so common in many radishes. An extra early variety, and is thoroughly satisfactory to Southern gardeners who plant it. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Earliest Carmine, Olive Shaped (No. 374)

Very handsome and considered by many as the best of the extra early olive-shaped radishes. Olive-shaped, smooth skin, dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of rather upright growth. This is a fine radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

California Mammoth White (No. 390)

Largest of all the winter radishes and extensively grown by the Chinese gardeners in California. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh; solid, crisp and of good flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

China Rose Winter (No. 377)

Distinct handsome variety of winter radish. Skin a deep scarlet, flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor. Good keeper well into spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Black Spanish Winter (No. 386)

Best variety of black skinned winter radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

MARKET GARDENERS ATTENTION—Write us for special prices on 5-pound lots or over on any vegetables you plant. We can often save you money and you can always depend on getting the right seeds.



Half Long Deep Scarlet Radish



Hastings' Scarlet Button Radish



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

EARLY BUSH SQUASH

These squash can be planted in the Central South as late as August 15th. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as October 1st, either for home use or shipment. Plant one ounce to 25 hills or 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Early White Bush Squash (No. 425) This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. It is one of the earliest to mature, very productive and of light cream color. Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash (No. 420) This is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. It has a beautiful white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Golden Custard (No. 422) Largest scalloped variety; often 2 feet in diameter on rich, moist soil. Rich, dark golden yellow color, smooth skin, uniform in growth and evenly scalloped. Regular bush form, immensely productive and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

SPINACH FOR "GREENS"

Culture You can find no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. As "greens," its quality is unsurpassed, and were it more generally known in the Southern States almost every one would plant it. Our specially grown spinach is far superior to the spinach seed commonly sold. Its germination is stronger and better, the growth larger, more vigorous, and hardier. Spinach requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during October, November and December, while the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach (No. 411) Very best variety for the South. Fine market size, having a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 45 cents per pound.

Bloomsdale (No. 412) A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$4.50.

Broad Leaved Flanders (No. 414) Sow for all season. A heavy cropper that doesn't run to seed readily. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Long Standing (No. 413) A good variety to sow in either fall or spring. It is a heavy cropper and does not run to seed quickly. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

New Zealand Spinach (No. 416) An all summer variety growing luxuriously in hottest weather. Cut and it comes again, a few plants furnishing the finest flavored "greens" all summer and fall for an average size family. Plant in August and September where plants are to stand. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Southern garden for an all summer and fall crop of good "greens." Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.



Hastings' New Zealand Spinach

Yellow Summer Crookneck Old, well known variety of Crookneck Squash, for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color, and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor very rich and buttery. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Giant Summer Crookneck In our Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all of the good qualities of the Crookneck class, and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and for home gardens it is especially desirable. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush Squash (No. 424) Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Packet 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

A most delicious vegetable grown from September and October planted seed all through Florida and the lower South. Ground should be prepared deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Sow one ounce of seed to one hundred feet of drill. Seed should be covered about one inch.

Mammoth Sandwich Island Absolutely the very best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Summer and Fall Gardening

Most of our people seem to feel that they have done their duty when they have made a garden in the spring, apparently forgetting that many of the vegetables planted during the spring months are quick maturing, soon reach maturity and are used up and nothing is put in to take their place. Others think that a turnip patch fills the bill for summer and fall planting and let it go at that. As a matter of fact, in most parts of the South continuous gardening, or rather a continuous supply from the garden, is a possibility the year around.

Several years ago one of the Atlanta papers used to publish a monthly crop report from each county in the state and along about June or July almost every county would report "gardens failing." Now, gardens "dry up" in June or July most frequently because people stop working them, let the ground get hard and crusted. They "fail" both from this cause and for the reason that the people don't plant something else to take the place of the vegetables already used up. As a matter of fact the garden ground ought to be kept busy the year around, and some of the most profitable gardening of the year can be done during the fall.

We of the South ought to be more regular growers and consumers of the garden products. We are not talking about the grower for market, for he needs no talking to. Growing vegetables is his business. We need the home vegetable garden worked to the limit of its producing capacity during the year. We all need a plentiful supply of vegetables, not from tin cans bought from distant States, but from our own garden plots. It means money-saving and it means health-saving, and we all need to save both.

With the wide range of conditions of temperature and date of first killing frost it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule as to when and what to plant in the fall, and the schedule given below in the various states is to be considered only as a general guide.

Below we give an outline of garden work in the different states for the months August to December, so far as it can be given. It is really surprising how many vegetables can be grown even in the Central South from late summer and fall planting. Market gardeners plant something every month in the year even as far north as Atlanta, and this should be a guide to those who think that gardening is something to be done only in the spring months.

You Can Have a Good Fall Garden in Your State

Beans Bush varieties can be planted in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, also in North and South Carolina up to August 15th; in the southern half of these States named up to September 1st. Pole snap varieties like Old Homestead, also the pole and bush limas, can be planted in the southern half up to August 15th. In Florida plant all kinds during August; the bush varieties during September, and in South Florida beans can be planted with more or less safety during all the fall and winter months.

Beets The turnip-shaped varieties such as Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip, Eclipse and Lentz Extra Early can be planted in August in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and in the Carolinas during August and first half of September. In the southern half of the Gulf States beet planting can continue until about October 15. In Florida, Southwest Texas and many of the more protected Gulf Coast sections the planting of beets may be continued during all of the fall and winter months. In Florida beets should be planted in October, November and December.

Cauliflower Planting of Cauliflower is not advised during the fall months except in Florida, Southwest Texas and well protected spots along the Gulf Coast. Seed had best be sown in late September or October for maturing in early spring months. Cauliflower will not stand heat, and to be successful must be matured not later than April 1st in those sections. The same is true of Broccoli, which resembles Cauliflower closely.

Cabbage In the Lower South, Florida, Southwest Texas and the Gulf Coast sections this is the most important fall sown vegetable crop. Early varieties such as the Wakefield can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and in the Carolinas in August for maturing before cold weather comes. In the southern half of these States planting may be made in September and October of the flat varieties: Perfection, Surehead, Sure Crop, Centennial Late Flat Dutch, for maturing during the late winter months. In Florida, the immediate Gulf Coast sections and Southwest Texas the bulk of seed planting should be during the month of October for March and April maturity. Cabbage is a half hardy vegetable and will stand considerable cold without serious injury except when "in bud," that is, the beginning of the formation of the head. If frozen at that time it is apt to run to seed without forming heads.

Carrots Suitable for August planting in the northern half of the South, for September planting in the Southern half. For Florida, Southwest Texas and close to the Gulf, plantings may be made almost any time up to December. The carrot is a vegetable that should be more largely planted in the South in the fall as well as in the spring.

Celery We do not advise the planting of celery in the fall except in Florida, Southwest Texas and in the sheltered spots along the Gulf. In that section August and September plantings are the most desirable for March and April maturity.

Cucumber While looked on as an almost strictly spring vegetable it can be planted in August and early September for quick maturity along the Gulf Coast and in Florida. Limited areas of this are found profitable in South Florida for shipments North during the winter months.

Eggplant Not advised for planting in the fall except in South Florida. July and August plantings will mature in that State in about 110 days, and like cucumbers, limited areas are found profitable for shipments from South Florida during the winter months. Peppers are adapted to similar conditions.

Kale or Borecole Entirely hardy in all parts of the South in any average winter. In the northern half of the South, September and October sowings are the best. In Florida and Gulf Coast sections plant up to January first. Kale should be in every garden in the South for winter and spring greens.

Lettuce One of the most widely grown and largely planted of the "salad" vegetables. Requires rich or well matured soil and plenty of moisture for quick growth. In northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas, sowing of lettuce can be made during August and up to September 15th. In the southern half, these sowings can be continued up to October 1st. In Florida, Southwest Texas and protected Gulf Coast points plantings may be continued all through the fall and winter, although the best months are October and November. Where the garden has cold frames or protected beds, lettuce can be planted and grown in them during all the fall and winter months in the northern districts.

Mustard Largely planted in family gardens in both fall and spring. In the more northern sections of the South, August, September and October sowings are best. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections October sowings are the best, although in Florida continuous sowings can be made October to February.

Onions Plant sets of the hardy varieties (Yellow Danvers and Silverskin) in the northern half of the South in September and October; in the southern half plant from September to December. In the southern half, also Florida and Southwest Texas, plant seed of the Bermuda during October. Sets of all the onions can be planted all through the fall in that section, but the Bermuda varieties from seed are preferable.

Garden or English Peas Extra earlies such as Surprise and Alaska can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana in August; in the southern half, plantings of them can be made as late as September 15th. In Florida, South Texas and near the Gulf, plantings can be made both of the extra earlies and second earlies, such as Home Delight and Bliss' Everbearing almost any time during the fall and winter months. Peas are fairly hardy except when in bloom.

Radishes In the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and both the Carolinas, succession plantings of radishes may be made every ten days to two weeks from August 15th to October 15th. In the southern half of those States, also Florida, plantings may begin in September and continue at intervals all through the fall months. Good or well fertilized soil, with sufficient moisture to insure quick growth is necessary to make crisp, tender radishes.

Squash We would not advise planting this in the northern half of this general district except between August 1st and 15th. In the southern half plantings can be made up to September 1st. In South Florida the bush squashes can be planted almost at pleasure any time during the fall months.

Spinach Most of our Southern people like "greens" during winter and spring, and for this purpose there is nothing better than spinach. The seed does not germinate freely in warm weather, so that planting should be deferred until weather cools down. It is perfectly hardy, standing any ordinary winter weather, making growth all through the winter and spring. For Florida and Gulf Coast sections, November and December plantings are best.

Tomatoes Plant in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas up to August 1st. In the lower half to August 15th and in Florida and Southern Texas they make a regular fall and early winter crop for shipment and home use. If plants are frozen the green fruits will ripen in the house.

Turnips This is the old standby in Southern fall gardens. In all the States except Florida, South Texas and immediate Gulf Coast sections the planting season opens with rutabagas in July and August, followed two or three weeks later by the bulb varieties of turnips such as Purple Top Globe, Flat Dutch, White Egg, Purple Top Flat, etc., followed in September and October by the "salad" varieties like Seven Top.

Tomatoes for Summer and Fall Plantings



Hastings' Big Red Rock Tomato for Home Use and Canning

Red Rock, the Big Red Solid Meaty Tomato (No. 455) Red Rock is beyond question the best large late red tomato for home use, nearby market or for canning. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinarily solid—hence the name of Red Rock. Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture or flavor and is as red as a tomato can be. It's a red that goes all the way through. The meat is solid without being hard, and is of the finest flavor. Practically no waste tomatoes in a crop of Red Rock. Plant Red Rock this year. You will like it. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

June Pink (No. 460) A Pink Earliana. Often brings 25 per cent higher price in markets where pink varieties are preferred. Enormous bearer, frequently bearing clusters of six to eight fruits of medium size; uniform, smooth and attractively shaped. Bushes are compact yet branch freely. Excellent for shipping, a favorite with the market gardener for an extra early purplish pink tomato and always a delight in the home garden. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

Ponderosa (No. 443) The giant of all tomatoes. It must have rich soil to be a success, but fruits are very large; purplish pink in color, solid, meaty and very sweet. These being large and ribbed are for home use only. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme (No. 441) One of the finest varieties on our list. A big improvement over the old Acme, which was so popular everywhere. One of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin but very tough skin. Our improved Acme is a very heavy bearer, ripening evenly all over. Has a lovely purplish shade of color, making it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds; is thick, meaty and solid. It makes a desirable sort for either market or home use with its fine color and flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Golden Queen (No. 453) Very handsome and the best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid and sweet, with bright golden yellow color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; postpaid.

Livingstons Globe (No. 446) A most popular tomato with Florida shippers. Our seed stock of this variety is grown from Livingston's original strain and kept absolutely pure. We find it one of the earliest; fruits are smooth and of good size, firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive, fruit being short jointed and clusters of fruits form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Seen both in our own crops and by observation of market gardens is that about half come true globe shaped; the balance are rather flattened, but much thicker, proportionately, than other varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$3.75; postpaid.

Hastings' tomato seed has a reputation surpassed by that of no other house in this country. It leads all others in the tomato shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Our seed stands the test of time.

About the time this catalogue comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It is easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use until a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted in August, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment.

Culture Scatter seed in bed or box thinly and cover with about ½ inch of soil. Before transplanting, break the soil deeply and work in stable manure or fertilizer thoroughly. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clean cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes except the dwarf sorts; like Dwarf Champion. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants; use about four ounces of seed per acre.

Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato (No. 444) For quick maturity this has no equal. It's a wonder for extra earliness, smoothness and heavy bearing; immensely prolific, combined with vigorous growing qualities. Begins to "set" fruit from the first blooms and as the foliage is rather light and open it lets the sun in to color and ripen the fruit quickly. Fruit is from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; rich red color and ripens evenly. It is a splendid shipper and of very good eating quality for home garden use. If you are a truck grower you cannot afford not to plant it; if you are a home gardener you need it for earliest use. It represents years of closest and most careful work in seed selection and plant breeding. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Matchless Tomato (No. 447) This variety is well named, for up to the present time it has had no equal as a large second-early, for home use, nearby markets or canning. Vigorous grower, very productive and continues to produce large sized fruits until frost. Fruits large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Sparks Earliana (No. 457) Early tomato of good size and flavor. Plants hardy with rather slender open branches; moderate growth well set with fruits, all of which ripen early. Deep scarlet color, growing in clusters of 5 to 8 fruits, averaging 2½ inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.



Livingstons Globe Tomato

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY (No. 445) The Most Satisfactory Tomato You Can Grow

Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted since about 1897 in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$3.75; postpaid. Not prepaid: 5 lbs. or over, \$3.25 per lb.

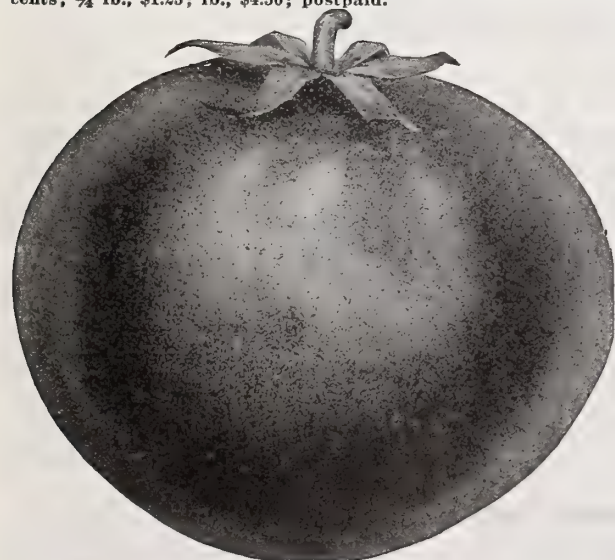
Chalks Early Jewel (No. 451) One of the very best of the second early class of tomatoes following closely in maturity varieties like Extra Early Prolific. Fruits uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and much finer quality than most extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball shaped; about 3 inches in diameter; the inner part is very solid and fleshy with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and fruits nearly all solid flesh. Flavor exceptionally sweet and free from acid. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Livingstons Favorite (No. 442) A standard well known variety for home use or nearby markets. Color: glossy crimson, tinged with purple. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Livingstons Manyfold (No. 462) Exceedingly prolific very early new cluster tomato. Brightest red inside and out and very largest early cluster tomato, averaging five to the cluster. Appeals strongly to canners, makers of catsup and for home gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 25 cents; oz., 40 cents; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50; postpaid.



Hastings' Redfield Beauty, the All Right Tomato For You All Times of the Year



Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato (No. 448) No variety equals our Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, its resistance to unfavorable conditions being remarkable. It is adapted to the entire South. Fruits over 3 inches in diameter and bright red in color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Duke of York, the Blight Proof (No. 456) Not of first-class eating quality but a first-class shipper and will grow and fruit successfully where all other varieties die of the tomato blight which is so prevalent in many parts of the South. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

The Stone (No. 449) Extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some parts for winter shipment and a standard sort for those who grow for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Early Detroit (No. 459) A new, early, very productive variety for either shipping or home use. Especially well adapted for growth in Florida. Color purplish pink. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato (No. 452) Our special strain of Dwarf Champion is the only first-class tomato of sufficient stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping fruits off the ground. Growth stiff, upright and compact; medium sized purplish fruits; regular in size and shape and very smooth skin; one of our most popular and desirable varieties. We consider our seed crops of Dwarf Champion for the last few years the most uniform and beautiful fields of tomatoes ever grown. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Mansfield Tree Tomato (No. 458) Very strong growing variety, which has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on ground. Fruits extra large, average one pound in weight, and of fine quality. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.

Red Pear Shaped (No. 454) Small odd looking tomatoes. Very strong growers, and very productive. Suitable for preserves and pickling. Each, packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Yellow Pear Shaped (No. 450) Similar to the Pear Shaped but large and plum shaped; sweet, meaty and prolific. A Girls' Canning Club favorite for preserves. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

FALL IS TURNIP PLANTING TIME

Culture Turnips is the big fall garden crop throughout the whole South. They are hardy, make delicious greens or turnip salad and the roots make a tempting table food all through the winter months.

Careful attention should be given to seed for planting as in all vegetables. You want the best and most delicious varieties and good strong seeds. Take no chances with cheap inferior seeds. The very best, as you see below, are very reasonable in price and it will pay you always to send your orders to Hastings'.

Turnips do best on new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used it should be applied several months before the crop is planted as fresh manure makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall or winter use sow rutabagas July 15th to September 1st; turnips August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; farther South they can be planted later, and in Florida plantings can be continued all through the winter. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 8 to 10 weeks.



Hastings' Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467)

One of the most popular varieties for either spring or fall plantings. Medium size and a quick grower. It is flat, as shown in the illustration above, with very small, fine tap-root. Flesh and skin pure white, fine grained and sweet. Especially fine flavored when grown quickly in fall or spring. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45 cents per pound.

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466)

See the illustration of this variety on inside front cover. Another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with Early White Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at top of bulb: known in many sections as Purple Top Flat Dutch and Purple Top Strap Leaf. A very quick grower, with fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extends down to where it rests in the ground. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; lb., 60c. Not prepaid: 10 lbs. or over, 45 cents per pound.



Type of Extra Early Milan—Earliest of all Turnips

Southern Snow-White Globe (No. 471)

Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick growing for a turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple in keeping. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles Purple Top Globe. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45c per pound.

Golden Ball (No. 474)

A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained, medium sized, as round as a ball with a clear, deep, orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small tap roots. This is the finest flavored yellow variety. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45c per pound.

Long White or Cowhorn (No. 470)

Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third showing above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought and cold. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. Frequently planted together with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter stock food. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c. Not prepaid: 5 pounds or over, 60c per pound.

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475)

Our most popular variety. Medium early, globe shaped, handsome appearance and heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or market. Always of good quality, a good keeper and seller in the market. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45c per pound.

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476)

See inside front cover. Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable season is ready for use in 6 weeks. Skin and flesh a pure, snow white; solid, fine-grained, sweet, and a good seller. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners sell at top prices. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45 cents per pound.

Extra Early Milan (No. 465)

Earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple-topped variety, resembling Early Red or Purple Top, but one to two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color; sweet and fine grained. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.50.



Hastings' Purple Top Globe Turnip

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION 35c

The most popular of all Turnip collections. See illustration of these fine turnips on front inside cover of this catalog. Hastings' "Big 7" gives each family in the South its chance to have a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. For 35 cents we will send you, postpaid, one full ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga, and Seven Top Turnip. Seven ounces of Turnips, all different, of the very best seed for 35 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this fall, what you hold over is perfectly good for next spring's sowings. This superb turnip collection is now a standard for all turnip planting in every Southern State. This collection will give all the turnips any ordinary family can use and more. Remember: These are full ounces of Hastings' Turnip Seed.

7 Ounces, 7 Varieties, 35 Cents Postpaid



Hastings' Seven Top or "Salad Turnip" for Greens
Yellow or Amber Globe (No. 469) Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the best of the yellow fleshed sorts. Globe shaped, light yellow colored skin and flesh. Fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. A heavy cropper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45 cents per pound.

Early Snowball (No. 472) A splendid extra early white skinned and fleshed turnip that is fine for spring planting. Flesh snowy white, crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45 cents per pound.

Seven Top (No. 477) The "salad" variety so largely planted in fall for greens during winter. Sown in earliest spring it furnishes "greens" very quickly. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45 cents per pound.



Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga—Finest in the World
Hastings' Mixed Turnips (No. 479) A mixture of all varieties of turnips and rutabagas listed by us, giving a variety of turnips from one sowing, root varieties as well as "turnip greens." Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45 cents per pound.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga (No. 468) Best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. Of fine form, with rich purple colored top and light yellow flesh of most pleasing appearance. The flesh is tender, sweet and exceptionally free from hard, stringy nature. Has comparatively small tops, fine feeding roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. We have sold this special strain of American Rutabaga since 1894 and we have never had a variety of vegetable that has given such general satisfaction in all sections and in all kinds of seasons. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, 45c per pound.

HASTINGS' SEED CATALOGS

Vegetable, field and flower seeds listed in this catalog are commonly planted in the South during late summer and fall months. For our full list of seeds, plants and bulbs for spring, summer and late winter planting write for our 1923 spring catalog which will be ready for mailing about December 20th. If you have ordered from us during the past year we shall send the spring catalog next January without your writing for it. Kindly notify us of any change in your address.

In all our catalogs we try to give you honest and true descriptions and illustrations from actual photographs. Prices are as low as they can possibly be made for the highest grade of pure vital seeds. There is great pride in planting Hastings' Seeds.

SOUTHERN RURALIST

Head and shoulders above every other farm paper in the South stands the **Southern Ruralist**, that best of all practical common sense farm papers.

There are more than one hundred publications being mailed through the Atlanta post office and not a single one of them has the number of readers and the influence of the **Southern Ruralist**. The **Southern Ruralist** is "Supreme in the South".

The time has come when the successful farmer must read, keeping up with the new things in the agricultural world, developments and betterments of methods outside of his own immediate neighborhood.

The farmer who is to succeed in his line of business as other men succeed in other lines of business can no more afford to get along without one or more good farm papers than he can get along with an old style plow or cultivator when something that will do more work and better work is available.

Regardless of whether it be farming or merchandising or manufacturing, the men who are in it must know all they can if full measure of success is to be attained. The more information a person can get the better prepared he is to meet his problems.

We read the **Southern Ruralist** regularly. There is hardly an issue printed that doesn't carry some item of farm information that we can make use of on the Hastings Plantation and we are mighty glad to get it. We don't care a rap whether useful farm information comes to us through the **Southern Ruralist** or by word of mouth. The main thing is to get the information and be sure of its reliability.

Farming isn't what it used to be in the days of our fathers and

grandfathers. We have farm problems, plant diseases and insect pests that were unheard of in their day. If we are to succeed we must farm on a present day basis instead of on the father or grandfather basis. If we don't keep up with the changes we won't last long in the farming business.

You may think it strange that a whole page of this seed catalog is taken up with the merits of and special price offer of an agricultural paper. It is unusual, but the more our farmer friends read the good and practical ideas and put them in practice on the farms, the better crops at less cost they will produce. This makes a better farmer in every respect and a better seed buying customer of good seeds, the only kind fit to plant.

The farmer who reads and acts on the knowledge acquired will grow more diversified crops; he is a candidate to buy better seeds of better varieties. He will give the garden the attention its importance deserves and in time as he gets better fixed in a money way his wife will want and be willing and able to buy flower seeds and plants that we sell.

The Lord help the seedsman who has to depend on the business he can get out of the exclusive cotton planting, "land skinning" farmer who can't see any further ahead than a supply merchant to run him, and who as a rule hasn't got the price of a nickel package of collard seed ahead in his pockets. The seedsman depending on business from that kind of a non-reading farmer would go broke in short order.

We all need to read more and think more about what we read and in that reading we want to make the right start by reading the right kind of a farm paper.

Why Not Read the Best Farm Paper

This is an absolutely fair, common sense question. Why not? Why not read the best farm paper, one that is edited and printed for your particular section so that the farm information contained therein won't be misleading in any way?

When you begin to study about buying a new plow or cultivator you are not going to buy a plow for instance made for and adapted to Iowa prairie soil or Ohio or New York conditions alone. You are looking for a plow or cultivator to fit Georgia or Mississippi or some other Southern state as the case may be. That particular implement wants to be and must be adapted to your particular conditions. The plow that might just suit the Iowa and Ohio or New York man isn't what you want and would be more or less of a failure if you tried to use it on a different kind of soil than it was built to serve.

It is exactly the same way with farm papers. There are some splendid farm papers published further north. They are fine for the farmers in their particular sections but the conditions they serve are different from the ones you work under. You must have a farm paper edited and made up by men who know the South, know exactly the soil conditions you have, the problems of plant diseases and insect pests that you have to combat, the fertilizing problems, etc., the hundred and one things that the farmer of the South has to deal with which the farmer and farm paper editor of the North know little or nothing about.

We believe absolutely in the **Southern Ruralist**. We have seen it grow from a little four-page monthly with 500 circulation to a magnificent standing and influence, 24 to 64 pages each issue and going to over four hundred thousand farm families twice each month.

Such growth could only come from giving satisfaction to the readers, giving each year many times the value of the small amount spent for it.

Knowing the **Southern Ruralist** as well as we do enables us to sell it to you under the absolute guarantee of your money back if you are not satisfied. See this "money back" offer below. We have handled tens of thousands of subscriptions for the **Southern Ruralist** in this way and have yet to have a single subscriber ask for his money back.

Below will be found the special offer. Remember, Mr. C. A. Cobb, the editor, and Col. F. J. Merriam, President, as well as all Department Editors are thorough and practical farming men who know and come in practically daily contact with their own and many other farms.

It's a great paper, the best farm paper, the most practical farm paper in the South. The publishers are wide-awake, well-known, responsible agricultural men that you can rely on and you can't afford not to read the **Southern Ruralist** if you want the largest measure of success on your farm.

SPECIAL PRICE AND MONEY BACK OFFER

The regular subscription price of the **Southern Ruralist** is 50 cents per year, about 2 cents per copy. If sent in with your seed order we can have it sent to you for 25 cents; that is if you live in Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Tennessee. If you live in any other state the price is 50 cents per year. Foreign subscriptions are \$1.00 each per year. (This difference in price is due to the Zone System in calculating postage. In the 4th Parcel Post Zone the postage alone is about 48 cents a year or 2 cents per copy. You see from this that you are actually getting the **Southern Ruralist** free; all you are asked to do is to pay the postage and we will see that you get the magazine. West of Mississippi and north of Tennessee is the 4th zone or further and so we ask you for 50 cents to cover or partly cover the postage.)

We want every Hastings' seed buying customer to be a reader of the **Southern Ruralist** because we know that you will find it worth while; know that if you read it and use the information, you will gain dollars for every cent spent for the paper. Let no one say "I can't afford it" for that tale won't go. About two pounds of cotton, about a peck of corn or a couple feeds of oats will pay for the **Southern Ruralist** for a year. On top of this we will guarantee that any time within three months we will refund the money paid and have your subscription stopped if you are not fully satisfied.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the **Ruralist**. Every issue of the twenty-four during the year you will find helpful. Throughout you can buy it for 25 cents, with an absolute, positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied at the end of three months. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the **Ruralist** for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

BUG INSURANCE

Bugs that feed on your plants and trees are of two kinds. There are "biting insects" that chew or eat the foliage and stems and there are "sucking insects" that suck the juices from the plants until they wither and die. To kill insects, therefore, we must have two kinds of insecticides: a stomach poison for the biting insect and a contact poison for the sucking insects to rub against. Here we list **Bug Death** and **Stonecypher's** which are effective against biting insects. Also we have **Bug Death Aphis**, **Tobacco Dust** and **Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco** which kill sucking insects. All these except **Stonecypher's** can be sent by mail.

BUG DEATH Bug Death kills the bugs and at the same time does not injure the plant or its regular growth as does Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead or the dozen or more forms of arsenical poisons that are offered as "bug-killers". Instead of Bug Death killing or injuring the plants (when applied right) it actually acts as a fertilizer in small degree. Do you know of any other insecticide of which this is true? Bug Death is the only general insecticide known that is effective on bugs and is at the same time harmless to both plants and animals. It's sure death to leaf-eating bugs and it does not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other arsenical poisons.

Order it now.

POSTPAID PRICES ON BUG DEATH—Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, 70 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; 12½ pounds, \$2.00. By Express or Freight, not prepaid: Pound, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 45 cents; 5 pounds, 60 cents; 12½ pounds, \$1.25; 100-pound keg, \$8.50.

Stonecypher's Potato Bug Killer

Stonecypher's is an arsenical poison and so cannot be sent by mail but it is continually needed wherever there are bugs. Order a dozen cans by express to keep on hand or with your neighbors. This is the cheapest wholesale price, what the dealer pays, and we shall be glad to furnish dealers as well as all our customers, at this same price. Remember, **Stonecypher's** is real Bug Insurance and it does its work thoroughly. It doesn't run bugs away. It kills the bugs.

Price: By express, not prepaid, \$3.00 per dozen cans.

OTHER INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND SUPPLIES

Bug Death Aphis Bug Death is to use against "biting insects" and Bug Death Aphis likewise conquers the "sucking insects". It is free from arsenic; safe for bees, birds, chickens, animals and consumers. For sucking insects, lice, aphids, flea beetles, currant worms and fungus attacks, this preparation is offered with full confidence in its protective as well as destructive power. There is no place where it can work injury to the consumer or plants. Its mission is to kill insects and fungus. Use it in the garden, on the flowers, on shrubs, in the orchard and on the shade trees. It's an all round good insecticide and also a fungicide.

PRICES ON BUG DEATH APHIS—Package (12 oz.), 35 cents; 10 pounds, \$2.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs., \$1.40; 80-lb. keg, \$8.75; 150-lb. keg, \$16.00.

Tobacco Dust Powdered tobacco is a standard insecticide, often used in conjunction with Whale Oil Soap and Bordeaux mixtures. The striped cucumber (squash and melon) beetle and flea-beetle are repelled with this insecticide. Pound box with directions, 25 cents; postpaid.

Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco Genuine Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco Powder. This mixture combines the values of both, effective against San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Aphis, most Plant Lice and Spiders and other sucking insects on trees, shrubs, plants, vines, rose bushes, etc. Pound box, 35 cents; postpaid.

STIM-O-PLANT

PLANT TABLETS—The most modern, efficient and scientific method of fertilizing growing plants. It is plant food in tablet form, containing 11% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid and 15% potash. Stim-U-Plant tablets are the richest plant food sold, highly concentrated, immediately available forms of plant food for use in stimulating all fruit, flower, vegetable and ornamental plants. These plant tablets promote a luxuriant, vigorous growth of branch, leaf and flower. We are told that they "double the bloom". These tablets, dissolved in water, build up the soil and supply scientifically the elements necessary to a wholesome growth. Try them on your house plants and they will become strong and healthy. Complete directions with package. Trial size, 15 cents; small size, 25 cents; medium size (100 tablets), 75 cents; large size, (1,000 tablets), \$3.50; postpaid.

POULTRY SUPPLIES AND REMEDIES Sent Postpaid to Your Mail Address

Conkey's Roup Remedy	\$.30
Conkey's Cholera Remedy	.30
Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy	.30
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy	.30
Conkey's Lice Powder	.30
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, small 15c; large	.30
Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 1½ lb. package	.30
Lee's Germozone Tablets, conditioner, 35 tablets	.30
Lee's Louse Powder, ¼ lb. package	.30
Lee's Egg Maker, 2 lb. package	.60
Lee's Best Stock Conditioner, 2 lb. package	.60
Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 24 oz., 35c; 4 lbs.	.75
Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer, 1 lb. package	.30
Pratt's Bronchitis Remedy	.30
Pratt's Healing Ointment	.30
Pratt's Roup Remedy, dry powder	.30
Pratt's Roup Tablets	.30
Pratt's Sore Head Chicken Pox Remedy	.30
Pratt's White Diarrhoea Remedy	.30
Pratt's Head Lice Ointment	.30
Pratt's Cow Remedy, 2 lb. tin	.75
Philadelphia Mixed Canary Bird Seed	.30
Cuttle Fish Bone	.10
Bird Manna	.20
Parcel Post Egg Boxes, 15 egg size, 30c; 30 egg size	.50
Chicken Charcoal (fine, medium or coarse) 2 lb. carton	.35

"Acre-an-Hour" Sifter For distributing Bug Death and other insecticides in dry or powdered form. By using this, you can apply powders evenly and easily, with little or no waste, and as this sifter is very simple, with nothing about it to wear out or get out of order, it is a mighty good idea to buy one and have it on hand, ready to use at any time. Each, 75 cents; postpaid.

Dickey Duster For those who only want a small distributor for dry or powdered insecticides and fungicides we have Dickey Dusters. They are fine for those with only small gardens or a few plants to dust. Price, 50c; postpaid.

Cyclone Seed Sower The hand sower that scatters evenly, thoroughly and easily. Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast—or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers. A Cyclone will pay for itself in three or four hours' work. It gives absolutely even distribution and so will make three bushels do the work of four. It has a special slope feed board, a very important feature found only in the Cyclone, which keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine, insuring a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the seeder. It also has an automatic feed adjustment, giving a positive force feed throughout; quickly adjusted, started or stopped and can't clog—no waste of seed. The distributing wheel is strong and rigid, made of metal with no soldered joints. Everyone needs a hand seeder. Price, \$2.50; postpaid.

HASTINGS' FARM BULLETINS FREE

We receive thousands of letters from our customers, asking how to best prepare, sow and cultivate various crops. Of course in answering the letters we cannot go into all the detail we want to and cannot give full information that the planter should know. Therefore, we have written a number of Bulletins on the different crops, going into their culture in detail. They've been written partly from our own experience, partly from that of successful farmers in other Southern States under varying soil and season conditions. They are very valuable and interesting and we shall be glad to send any of them free to our customers. There is no charge. Just ask us for the bulletins you want.

Bulletin 100—Bur Clover. Bulletin 101—Alfalfa. Bulletin 103—Rape. Bulletin 107—Onions (including Bermuda Onions). Bulletin 108—Grains (Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley). Bulletin 109—Pasture and Meadow Making. Also we have leaflets on Vetch and on Crimson Clover.

All these Bulletins are up-to-date and reliable.

HASTINGS' 100-BUSHEL OATS

BEST of ALL HEAVY YIELDING RUST-PROOF OATS for the SOUTH

For paying, worth while oat crops the planter must have a good heavy yielding, well adapted "rust-proof" variety, and then strong, vital, re-cleaned and graded seed of that variety. In the past too little attention has been paid to the quality of seed planted, especially seed grain.

On our part we knew that we could not furnish the best unless we first grew or had grown for us the best quality possible and then re-cleaned it of weed seed and small undeveloped grains. This necessitated our spending thousands of dollars for re-cleaning machinery, steady, regular and effective in seed cleaning.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Hastings' system of re-cleaning and grading increases the stand by at least 15% over seed not re-cleaned. Besides, every plant coming up is capable of making a vigorous plant giving a maximum yield.

Hastings' 100-Bushel Oat is a true strain of Southern rust-proof oats. For an all around general purpose oat you can find nothing that will compare with it. Planted in early fall it grows off quickly and has proven almost as hardy as rye. Stools out strongly and makes the best kind of grazing for cattle, hogs, horses and mules during the winter and early spring.

Grains are exceptionally large and heavy, usually weighing 40 pounds or over to a measured bushel. It's really a thoroughbred, just the sort of oat you ought to have growing on your farm. No matter where you live in the South, if you are in the fall oat planting section, this is the one variety above all others for you to plant.

Oats are easier grown than corn, cost less to make and are a far better feed in summer for work stock, being less heating. They

furnish a combination of grain and hay feed in case it is inconvenient to thresh them out.

Besides, on most farms, corn has the very bad habit of giving out before new corn comes in, and it's far better to make oats than to be compelled to buy corn or oats at high prices.

100-Bushel Oats Special Selected Stock

As you see by the picture below, taken on the Hastings' Plantation, Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats is the main-crop Oats to plant. The stock seed which has been extremely carefully selected, re-selected, rogued and saved, grew this beautiful 125 acre field. Seed from this field is offered below. However, we have had so many calls for our own Special Selected Planting Stock Oats that we plant to grow our regular seed supply, that we have grown and especially selected some surplus over our own planting needs. The extra care and attention given to field roguing, selecting, etc., costs us a good deal more than for the regular seed stock but such is necessary to keep up the pure strain and heavy bearing qualities of 100-Bushel Oats. We offer our surplus only as long as it lasts. We must keep enough for our own seed planting stock.

PRICES—Special Selected Stock—Not prepaid: Bushel, \$2.50; 10 Bushels or over, \$2.35 per bushel. Note! This Special Selected Stock this year is being saved from the finest crop of Oats the writer has ever seen in the South and at least as good as any in the North. As this is written the Oats are in capped shocks in the field to be threshed this week. Recent heavy rains may leave them slightly dark, though this has nothing to do with the quality of the Oats.



Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats, Growing on the Hastings' Plantation. The Best Oats for the South. See Below

PRICES--Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats

Persons or dealers selling farm run of oats regardless of the quality of the crop and not re-cleaned or graded can undersell us. So can a farmer claiming to sell re-cleaned seed grain when it has only been run through an ordinary fanning mill. If you buy from Hastings' you are sure of two things. One is that the seed is of the very best vitality, 95% germination or above, and the second is that the seed oats or other grain are just as clean and free from dirt, trash, weed seed, chaff and small or undeveloped grains as the best re-cleaning machinery we can buy can make them.

Further, every bushel of seed oats we ship out is sacked in new, sound bags, insuring so far as new bagging can, full, even weights and safety. Picture the oats above in your own field. You can afford to pay twice as much for such seed oats. Our prices may seem a little high per bushel, but we furnish you more for your money than you get from lower price sources. Write when ready to buy for our very best prices on any amount you want; sample and freight or express rates to your station if you desire. Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: Bu., about \$1.50; 10 bu. or over, about \$1.25 per bu. Write for quantity prices.

FULGHUM EARLY OATS

"Extravagant claims have been made for the Fulghum for extra earliness, large yields, etc., which have not been borne out by actual test. However, it is a good early oat with exceedingly heavy straw. A three-year impartial test by one of the Southern Experiment Stations shows that its average date of maturity is eight days earlier than Appler, and the yield per acre each year ranged from eight to ten bushels less than Appler. Apparently its greatest value is as a variety to plant for part of the crop, for by planting half the acreage in Fulghum and half in '100-Bushel' or Appler the length of the harvesting season is lengthened and the farmer with limited machinery equipment can handle successfully a larger acreage."

The Fulghum is the best early oat we have seen for the South. We recommend it as an early oat only and for those willing to sacrifice quantity to earliness. It is a clean, vigorous growing, healthy variety for early crops and has practically superseded the Burt or 90-Day Oat in the Cotton Belt. Recleaned, graded seed. Prices, freight rates and samples sent on request. Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: Bushel, about \$1.50; 10 Bushels or over, about \$1.25 per Bushel.

GENUINE APPLER OATS

A selection from the Texas Red Rust Proof made years ago in Georgia, and was the best variety up to the introduction of our "100-Bushel." Still largely planted but yield is usually 20% to 30% less per acre than the "100-Bushel." It is a genuine "rust proof" strain. Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: about \$1.25 per bu. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

TEXAS RUST PROOF OATS

Genuine Texas grown seed. We get this variety direct from Texas in solid car lots. While we do not recommend it as compared with "100-Bushel" and "Appler" we can supply the very best recleaned seed with the weed seed and Johnson Grass, almost invariably found in them, removed. Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid: About \$1.10 per bushel. Write for prices.

ABRUZZI RYE SPECIAL SELECTED STOCK. All we say about our special selected stock of 100-Bushel Oats on page 32 is also true of our Abruzzi Rye. It has been carefully selected and reselected for our own stock seed planting. We offer our surplus only as long as it lasts. Not prepaid: Bushel, \$5.00; Peck, \$1.50.



Hastings' Abruzzi Rye on the Hastings' Plantation—The Greatest Rye for the South. See General Selected Stock Offer Below.

ABRUZZI RYE Abruzzi Rye stools out quicker and heavier than any other rye. It can be pastured a month to six weeks earlier than other varieties of rye or oats. It succeeds equally well on stiff clay lands and the sandy lands of the Lower South and will make 50 to 100 per cent more pasturage or hay than other sorts. Abruzzi Rye is displacing all other varieties in the South, and you certainly ought to get a start of it this fall. The picture above was made just as the heads began to mature, May 1, 1922, showing the seed crop we offer you. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 4 pounds, \$1.00. Not prepaid: Peck about \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.50. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

BEARDLESS BARLEY

Furnishes fine grazing through the fall, winter and spring; also makes a fine quality hay. If not grazed too long Barley may be harvested for grain, making it a dual purpose crop. Very easily grown through the South and your idle land needs this cover crop. Sowed at last cotton or corn working, the only expense is the cost of seeds. Broadcasting takes 2 bushels per acre. Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

BEARDED BARLEY

In recent years there has been a great increase in barley planting, especially by poultry raisers, who want it for winter green feed and grazing. The only choice our customers have between the Bearded and Beardless Barley is their like or dislike for the beards. All our Barley is Southern grown winter Barley and mighty good stock seed that will do well for you. Plant good recleaned and tested Barley this fall. Pound, 25c; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

SOUTHERN GROWN WINTER RYE

All our rye is strictly winter rye and perfectly hardy. It is Southern grown and adapted to this entire section, either for winter grazing or grain production. With half a chance it almost invariably "makes good" wherever planted in the South. Every bushel of rye that goes out from this house is right stock. We know exactly from where it comes. Every bushel of it goes through our recleaning machinery, which takes out dust, trash and light grains that are left by threshing machines. It's exactly what you need to make a successful rye crop next winter.

PRICES—Pound, 25c; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

PRICE NOTICE When this catalog goes to press we cannot make definite bushel and larger quantity grain prices because the field seed market varies almost daily. When you are ready to buy write us your needs and we shall gladly give you our very best market quotations, samples and freight rates.

YOU CAN GROW GOOD WHEAT TOO

All parts of the South can and do grow good wheat. It's merely habit that we have started looking on wheat as a product of the colder sections. A great many of us don't realize that the yield per acre in the South, with intelligent handling, is heavier than the average yield per acre of what are known as the wheat growing states of the North. We have planted wheat for many years and on ordinary good land have made as high as 51½ bushels of wheat on a measured acre. The illustration below is from a photograph of a field of wheat that yielded 35 bushels per acre.

Our Southern wheat is of the best; the quality of the flour from it is the best. If you want the best of flour, grow your own wheat

here in the South and have flour made here. Any miller who can be assured of reasonable acreage in wheat is always glad to put in any necessary machinery for milling it.

Wheat growing is one of the necessities of a good, all around, profitable "live at home and board at the same place" agriculture that will put the South where it ought to be, the wealthiest and best agricultural section, not only in the United States, but of the world. Wheat planters never regret their starting to plant it. Make your plans this year to have Wheat, Oats, Abruzzi Rye and Barley.

GRAIN SMUT AND HOW TO PREVENT IT

Keep all barberry bushes cut close to the ground. Treat every lot of oats, wheat, rye and barley you plant with "Formalin" or "40% Formaldehyde" solution. The day before planting spread grain on floor and sprinkle thoroughly with a solution of one pint of formalin to 40 gallons of water, or put solution in barrel and dip sack of grain in it 30 minutes and then spread grain to partly dry. Get formalin at drug stores. Pint will treat 40 to 50 bushels of grain. Open grain drill a little more than for dry seed.



A Crop of Our Georgia Red Wheat—the Man in the Center is Six Feet Tall—This Wheat Crop Yielded 35 Bushels Per Acre in Georgia—Why Not Grow Wheat Like This?

Georgia Red This is a bearded wheat of the finest type grown anywhere. We are constantly being asked the question, "What is the best variety of wheat?" Now, there is no one best variety of wheat for all kinds of seasons, lands and locations. Some growers prefer a bearded wheat, others won't have anything but a smooth or beardless wheat. Different growers and different sections have their preferences.

Georgia Red is a thoroughly acclimated wheat grown here in Georgia for many years. It's strong, vigorous and heavy yielding. It makes satisfactory crops in good seasons and bad. It's extremely hardy, standing our severest winters without serious injury.

There are thousands of people each year in the South that plant wheat for the first time and possibly do not give the preparation that more experienced growers would give. To such we especially recommend our Georgia Red, for it will stand adverse conditions better than any variety of wheat we know. When you plant Georgia Red you know exactly what you have, an acclimated wheat that makes heavy yields. Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid. Write for prices and sample when ready to buy.

Blue Stem or Purple Straw This is an old favorite among the wheat growers in the South. It's a fine, rather early, productive, beardless variety of wheat, a standard in this section. It has always been a rather early variety, but the strain we are now handling ripens from a week to ten days ahead of the old strain. Good for grain production or if you desire to cut it when "in dough" makes a splendid hay crop. Pound, 25 cents; 5 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid. Write for prices, sample and freight rate.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT

It is impossible, in a general catalogue like this, to give detailed instructions. If you are really interested in wheat and other grains we shall be pleased to send you our "Grain Book."

The best time to plant wheat in the Southern States is from the middle of October to the middle of December. The aim in any locality is to give the plants a chance to get well established before freezing weather sets in. However, one of the best wheat crops we ever saw in this section was planted the day after Christmas. Seed should be drilled in rather than broadcasted. The "open furrow" system for planting oats will answer splendidly for wheat.

In commercial fertilizers, the Georgia Experiment Station recommends at seeding time 200 lbs. acid phosphate, 50 lbs. of muriate of potash, 350 pounds cottonseed meal per acre, followed by 75 pounds nitrate of soda in the spring, about 10 days before time for first heads to appear. In seeding early, use one bushel

per acre. In late planting, say after November 15, you had best use from ¼ to ½ bushel more seed.

Leap's Prolific Wheat (Beardless). This new wheat, after carefully growing it on our test and breeding farms, we find to show up better than any other variety of wheat that we have ever tried. We do not jump to this conclusion, but have tried it out right along with some seventy-five other varieties and in every case and test it has shown its superiority. To do this it must be a great wheat and you will agree with us if you give it a try out. It is early, stiff and long in the straw, white chaff, large in the berry, dark in color, hard, hardy, and you won't find a heavier bearer for the South. The hard, dark, large grains in compact heads from the heavy beardless spikes will fill your bins. We couldn't say anything better for any grain. Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid. Write for prices, sample and freight rates to your station when ready to buy.

Red May Wheat We have never been able to see where this variety was any earlier and better than the Blue Stem, although many prefer it to that variety, claiming great earliness. It's a standard variety and a great favorite in the state of Tennessee. Pound, 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid. Write for prices, sample and freight rates when ready to buy.

Special Prices Use the "Special Quotation Sheet" in the back of this catalog, telling us the amount of field seeds you expect to buy and we will send you our best prices and tell you how much the freight or express will be on that amount to your station.

HASTINGS' GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

(No. 553) Best Pasture for Stock and Especially Hogs Throughout the Fall, Winter, and Spring

Hastings' Special Grain Mixture for Hogs and Cattle will supply you more and better green pasturage during the fall, winter, spring and early summer than any other combination we know.

This special grain pasture mixture is made up of the finest winter growing grains and forage crops, including Oats, Wheat, Rye and Barley for grazing purposes with enough Vetch and Essex Rape in just the right proportion to add variety to the pasture.

Our customers have asked us so often for a combination of this kind that we have made up this special mixture of our very best cleaned seeds which we can recommend for practically all sections of the South and which furnishes a quick and heavy pasturage at the seasons when most needed, not only for hogs but for all live stock and poultry.

We recommend sowing not less than 100 pounds of this mixture to the acre broadcast. (150 pounds is better.) It can be planted at any time from the first of September until mid-winter but for best results plant early and on good land. Break up and harrow the land before planting just the same as you would for wheat or oats; sow broadcast and harrow in. We strongly urge early sowing.

If this mixture is properly used, there is no reason why every Southern farmer shouldn't have a plenty of good green pasturage for his stock—and particularly hogs. It is quick-growing and a one season pasturage.

Many mixtures of this kind are made up of "left-over" stocks and filled in with anything that is cheap enough to sell at the price advertised, but you can depend on Hastings' for the very best combination and mixed from the correct proportions of the very best seeds that will grow off and make a splendid pasturage.

If you keep the stock off while the ground is wet, your land will be in much better shape for having this pasture; tramping wet soil is sure to make it cloddy and unfit for early summer planting. This mixture acts as a cover crop, keeping the land from "washing" during the winter rains and turning it under before the summer crop builds up the soil. The grazing stock will manure the land, saving fertilizer and saving spreading it. The vetch, being a

legume, will put nitrogen in the soil and you as well as your land and stock will be a lot better off for having planted Hastings' Special Grain Pasture Mixture.

Corn, peanuts, chufas, sorghum, velvet beans, cowpeas, and other crops are all pork producers, and all are easily grown in the South. But there is one other item in the way of hog food that we must have, and that is plenty of pasture. So far as summer pasture is concerned, we are well supplied, for in almost every part of the South we have plenty of natural pasture suitable for hogs, or we can have good Bermuda pasture, which is excellent. But, when fall and winter come, we need to have green grazing for hogs, and must fall back on sown pasturage. A combination of grain, such as corn or peanuts, with good grazing will produce astonishing gains in pork during the fall and winter months. It is with this in mind that we have made up our "GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE."

Don't pick up the poorest piece of land on your farm, and expect it to produce good pasturage. Use good land, just as good as you have, if you can spare it for this purpose. If the land is rich, you can produce a great deal more and better pasturage on a small acreage than you can on a large one. Another thing which is important; try by all means to have the land sown for hog grazing purposes divided up into two or more lots by cross fences so that the hogs can be changed from one lot to another. By changing the hogs from one lot to another, the growth is not so much injured, and comes back rapidly after the hogs are removed. This is a very important feature in getting first class results, and we urge it in all cases, where possible.

Put it on good land, and figure when you plant it that you are planting a real crop, that will give your hogs real feed during the fall and winter. Give it a fair chance, and it will give you first class returns, and your hogs will go into the smokehouse in the very best of shape so far as flesh and condition is concerned. Plant our "WINTER HOG OR GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE," make your own meat, and don't forget to invite us in to stay to dinner when we pass your way.

Prices, not prepaid: 50-pound bag, \$3.00; 100-pound bag, \$5.50.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (No. 400)

The South is favored with a long list of summer growing feed and fattening crops.

In late winter and early spring, rye, oats, wheat, barley, etc., furnish splendid grazing.

There is, however, a need and a place for an extra quick growing green forage crop for use any time during the fall, winter and spring and our Dwarf Essex Rape fills that need exactly.

To show the increasing popularity of rape it's only necessary to tell you that we are selling some thirty times as much seed of Rape now each year as we did a few years ago.

Dwarf Essex Rape in its top growth looks very much like rutabaga turnips, but does not form a bulbous root. It can be sown with the best of results any month from August to April. According to soil and season, rape grows from 15 to 30 inches high. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock but is principally planted for hogs and poultry.

It makes an exceptionally fine hog pasture, is also excellent for sheep, all sorts of stock eating it greedily, and it puts and keeps them in fine condition.

At one of the Experiment Stations an acre of rape was used to pasture 20 hogs for three months in connection with a small grain ration at the same time.

A crop of rape is ready for grazing in 8 to 10 weeks from time of planting. It's valuable not only for pasture but green feeding. It can be grown successfully and profitably on any soil that will make a crop of turnips or rutabagas, and in case your turnip greens or spinach patch runs short, you will find a mess of greens from the rape patch a mighty good substitute on your table.

For rape put your land in good condition by plowing and harrowing down fine. Plant any time during late summer, fall or winter. If sown broadcast use 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. If in drills like turnips or rutabagas, 3 to 4 pounds is sufficient. If broadcasted, cover the seed by a light harrowing. If there is a showery season rape can be planted between the corn rows at the last working.

Rape is quite hardy and will stand practically unharmed any usual cold anywhere in the Cotton Belt and lower Gulf Coast section.

We know of no crop plantable at the time of year suitable for rape that will bring you in so great a return for so little expenditure of time and money for seed.

It is estimated that there is in Georgia alone more than a million more hogs than a few years ago. Other Southern States have also made great strides in hog growing during the last few years. Every one of these hogs needs rape pasture during this fall and winter.

Every poultry raiser needs at least a small patch of rape to furnish green feed during late fall, winter and early spring.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (No. 400), 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Not prepaid: Ten-pound lots, 16 cents per pound. Write for large quantity prices. Hundred-pound lots, about 14 cents a pound.

PLANT RAPE FOR HOGS, POULTRY AND "GREENS"



Plant Dwarf Essex Rape for Feeds and Food



ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER (No. 500)

Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover is the most talked of and most widely planted of all the varieties of clover in the world. It is said that the feeding value of a ton of Alfalfa is equal to a ton of shelled corn.

Alfalfa in the South will produce 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre each year and in true value is worth 45% more than other clovers and 60% more than Timothy hay. It will grow 4 or 5 crops a year and it does not exhaust the soil; it enriches the soil. Its long branching roots penetrate far down, 15 to 20 feet, and so loosen the subsoil that it is a gigantic subsoiler, resists drought, and gets plant food where other crops would be a failure. When the plants are destroyed in order to raise other crops on Alfalfa land, the large roots decay and produce a vast source of fertility to be used by following crops.

Fall sowing is decidedly preferable, although fine results can be obtained from early spring sowing. Give it care and attention, especially the first year, and your trial will show you that you cannot afford to be without it. Get it thoroughly established by first preparing your land, applying plenty of lime, and before seeding you should inoculate the seed. If your land has never had Alfalfa growing on it before, be sure to inoculate the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria for Alfalfa, which are necessary. See opposite page 48. When once established, Alfalfa is the most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. It is adapted to almost the entire South and has the highest feeding value of any hay. Do not sow on wet ground, high and rather dry being preferable, and only cut when coming into bloom.

Do not buy cheap Alfalfa seed. If it's cheap, it is not pure Alfalfa but mixed with weed seeds. Weeds are very troublesome to Alfalfa, crowding it out and ruining the quality of your hay, so be sure to get the highest grade seed and no other kind. This is absolutely essential to success. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

WHY DON'T YOU GROW ALFALFA?

It's a fair question. Here is the most valuable hay and feeding crop in the world, and we believe we are safe in saying that not one farm in three hundred east of the Mississippi River and South of Tennessee has an Alfalfa patch.

Why doesn't your farm grow Alfalfa? Have you failed in the past? If so, has it not been from planting in the spring instead of fall, or has it been from lack of proper preparation of the soil? Has it been because you haven't wanted to take chances and have never tried? If you do your part well there is mighty little chance of failure.

If you are in doubt about Alfalfa growing or want to know anything further about Alfalfa, write for Hastings' Farmers' Bulletin No. 101. It is free and contains valuable information about growing Alfalfa.

We sell only the highest grade seed, 99% purity or over, and all of it is the strongest American grown seed on the market. Price 45 cents per pound; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 pounds or over, about 28 cents per pound. When ready to buy, write for our best prices.

Alsike Clover (No. 501) Also called Swedish Clover. Best clover for wet lands. Similar to Red Clover but more slender stems and smaller leaves; blossoms white shading pink. Does fine with grasses and is also

profitable when grown with Red Clover for hay or pasture and grows well in Northern Cotton Belt. Pound, 50c; postpaid. Write for our best quantity prices when ready to buy.

Hubam Clover (No. 502) Annual White Sweet Clover. This new clover, an annual form of Melilotus, is praised as a green manure plant, a pasture plant of very rank and quick growth and a bees' paradise. It has great merit for lime lands but we do not as yet recommend it for the South. Our parent stock seed came direct from the originator and you cannot buy more genuine stock at any price. Our price is lower than any other's we know and if you try Hubam we shall gladly supply you the best seed grown. Sow 1 to 4 pounds per acre. Genuine Hubam: Pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Write for our best quantity prices when ready to buy.

White Clover (No. 509) This clover does well in the Central South. Most all permanent lawn and pasture mixtures contain some White Clover and by itself it makes good grazing for cattle and sheep. It is perennial with rather uncertain habits of growth, sometimes covering the ground with a thick mat of vigorous plants and sometimes lies comparatively dormant, so it should be seeded into sod or mixed with other clovers or grasses. It succeeds best on moist ground or during a wet season. If sown by itself use 10 pounds per acre, or half that amount when put in with other clovers or grasses. Best grade seed, 75c per pound; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Sweet Clover or Melilotus Also known as Bokhara Clover. As a land-builder it has few equals. Experiments on the Hastings' Plantation are leading us to seed down our poorer land with it for soil building. It is a coarse clover resembling Alfalfa, in fact, has been called "Alfalfa's twin sister", and using the same kind of inoculation is very valuable in preparing land for Alfalfa. It is fine for raising bees and to build up your poor land it is mighty good. Sow about 12 pounds to the acre in February and March for spring planting or August to October for fall planting. Pound, hulled or cleaned seed, postpaid, 35c. Write for quantity prices.

Red Clover A valuable farm crop in the northern part of the Cotton Belt. Equally good for pasture, hay or soil improvement. Even the first crop makes rich feed and is most valuable for hay. Red Clover is a nitrogen-gathering plant and one of the best soil improvers. Clover intelligently used is one of the farmers' best friends and should be used in the regular rotation. Sow in the fall or spring, September and March being the best months. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 60c. Write for our best quantity prices when ready to buy. It will pay you.



Red Clover

CRIMSON CLOVER (No. 504)

A great revolution is well under way in Southern agriculture and through that revolution, the South, which is essentially an agricultural section, is going to become what Nature has always intended, the wealthiest part of these United States.

We have about all been actively engaged in "land skinning." Our fathers and grandfathers did likewise before us, while negro and white croppers on millions of the South's best acres have actually "greased the slide" for quick soil exhaustion.

Six years ago few people took much stock in planting Crimson Clover, Vetch, Bur Clover, etc., but those few have opened the eyes of the South. Last fall thousands of farmers planted these new crops and have become full and enthusiastic converts to the new religion of soil building in the South. Since the general use of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria on the seed before planting (see page 49) success has been assured in almost every instance, and once a man begins the use of Crimson Clover, Vetch, Bur Clover, etc., he is a new farmer and he has a new farm on those old acres, a new farm that opens his eyes to the possibility of yields of the staple crops of which he never even dreamed before.

Crimson Clover is the most largely planted of these crops. It is a distinct and most valuable annual clover for sowing in late summer and fall in all parts of the South.

One enthusiastic grower wrote: "Crimson Clover is a vegetable gold mine." It will yield under fair conditions 8 to 10 tons of green feed per acre, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of hay, and is considered worth fully \$20.00 to \$50.00 per acre as a fertilizer crop. Succeeds on almost all classes and qualities of soil except the very poorest, but is especially valuable on light sandy or loamy soils. Sow at the last working of staple crops like cotton or corn; it is now also largely used in seeding down orchards. Can be sown from July to November in the Central and Lower South. Crop can be grazed during the winter and if stock is taken off in March a full crop will be made. Sow seed broadcast at rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre and harrow in lightly. Experienced farmers who know Crimson Clover claim that the growing of it on land will increase the yield of a crop of corn following at least one-third and other crops proportionately. If you have never had Crimson Clover on your land you will find that inoculation of these seed will practically insure success. (See Mulford Cultures on page 49). Like all other grasses and clovers the market price of Crimson Clover changes often. Write when ready to buy, asking for market price. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 4 pounds, \$1.00. Write for quantity prices on the amount you want when ready to buy. We will give you our best market quotation.



Crimson Clover—"A Vegetable Gold Mine"

BUR CLOVER (No. 503) A Builder of Land and Animals

That may seem a queer way of putting it, but it expresses exactly what Bur Clover will do. It's a builder from start to finish, adding nitrogen to the soil for succeeding crops, adding vegetable matter, holding plant food from washing away in winter rains, and building up your live stock every day when it is allowed to graze on the clover during the growing season of fall, winter and spring.

It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year, furnishes some grazing during the winter, and if grazing is stopped late in March it will make a good hay crop in May. However, most prefer to let it go to seed, thus reseeding the ground for another winter's grazing. In the meantime summer crops can be easily grown on the same ground. The seed matures in time for the

land to be plowed by June first. Its growth is strong, even on poor ground. On soils too poor for rye to get high enough to cut, Bur Clover made a growth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Bur Clover is a leguminous crop, gathers nitrogen from the air and, after furnishing winter grazing, leaves the soil in better condition for succeeding crops.

Southern Bur Clover seed is produced in small prickly pods and is always sold "in the bur." Sow at the rate of 50 to 80 pounds per acre by the first of September if possible. Early planting gives better stands. It is fine for sowing in Bermuda Grass sod.

Prices—Pound, postpaid, 40 cents; 3 pounds for \$1.10. Write for special market quotations on quantity lots when ready to buy.

VETCH (NO. 401) THE WINTER CROP

Vetch is a wonderful winter crop for all the South. See the front cover illustration. A South Carolina grower expressed it well when he said: "I consider it the cowpea of the winter for our section".

When we speak of Vetch in this connection we mean the plant known as Sand, Hairy or Winter Vetch, which is the hardy variety, standing severe winters in all parts of the South without injury. This is the only variety safe to plant. Do not allow yourself to be fooled into buying the Spring Vetch either under the name of Spring Vetch, English Vetch or Oregon Vetch. It is also used to adulterate Winter Vetch, and if you are offered Winter Vetch at a low price, look out for it. Spring Vetch is usually worth about 5 cents per pound and it is easy to fool the unsuspecting buyer.

The South needs three things above all others: winter cover crops to stop the washing from winter rains; soil improving crops to add the most costly plant food element, nitrogen, to the soil for the use of succeeding crops, and hay for live stock forage. In the Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch we have something that combines those three and it justifies fully our calling it a "wonderful winter crop".

Planted with small amounts of rye, oats, wheat or barley for a support after it begins to run, Vetch makes a magnificent hay crop in spring, coming in ahead of everything else except thoroughly established fields of alfalfa, and at the same time leaves added fertility to the soil.

From our own experience with Vetch, we want to impress on our customers the necessity for early planting. We have had splendid results from broadcasting the seed, mixed with oats, at the last working of both corn and cotton. If planted too late in the summer, results will not be as satisfactory. It matures seed in June and can be plowed under and a summer crop planted. If this is done, the land will be seeded down in Vetch. A good stand will come up during the late summer and will make a heavier growth than it did the first year. If this process is kept up, you will find your land growing richer very rapidly and a magnificent cover crop produced every winter without any seeding expense. We can show fields on our own plantation that have been changed from very poor and unproductive soils to rich and fertile land, simply by the use of Vetch as described above.

We make this assertion: that, in 3 years' time, and without losing the use of the land, with a very small expense, any farmer in the middle South, can change his twenty-bushel-per-acre corn land into land that can and will make thirty-five bushels per acre. Please note that we are not talking about "brag patches" or hundred-bushel-per-acre yields. We are talking about plain everyday farming. We have tried it and proved it on the Hastings' Plantation with the use of Genuine Sand or Hairy Winter Vetch. Start it making your land rich this fall. Seed should be inoculated. See page 49.

Remember—there is no better winter crop in the South than Winter Vetch. We bank on it on the Hastings' Plantation and we recommend it as highly as we possibly can. It's a real crop.

Write us when you are ready to buy and we will tell you the exact price in any quantity. Present quantity price is about 20 cents per pound. Look out for Oregon grown Winter Vetch Seed at cheaper prices. Genuine Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch, postpaid, pound, 35 cents; 4 pounds, \$1.25.



Hairy or Winter Vetch

Grass Seeds For Hay or Pasture

We of the South spend most of the summer killing grass in our cotton and corn fields and spend most of the winter buying grass in the shape of hay. No farming country can be permanently prosperous without grass and live stock, and you can't keep live stock without grass-growing. It's certainly time for the South to do more thinking about the "Grass Crop," and see it as something to be grown, not "killed."

Georgia bought during one year over twenty million dollars' worth of hay from outside the state mostly from states farther north. Hay is nothing but dried or cured grass cut at the time it is in its prime. It is one of the great staple crops of this country. Georgia is still a hay buyer. So is every other one of the distinctively cotton states. Grass in a crop needing clean cultivation needs to be killed. Every place else it ought to be encouraged and grown as a crop. It's more profitable than corn or cotton per acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass (No. 533) An excellent lawn and pasture grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Blue Grass in pastures doesn't show up materially the first year after seeding, but if the soil is suitable it continues to improve until you have a beautiful stand. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on having pure vital seed, free from weeds. Here it remains almost dormant during the hot weather; its chief value in pasture seeding is for mixing with Bermuda, Lespedeza, and other summer growing varieties. For fall planting sow in October and November. Sow about forty pounds per acre. Fancy re-cleaned seed: Pound, 65c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

Red Top or Herd's Grass (No. 545) Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soils. By repeated mowing, this grass holds well during the summer, but its chief value is for winter pastures. It is perennial, not doing so well the first year but gets better the longer it grows; will stand wet weather admirably, growing well after being covered with overflow water for two or three weeks at a time. It will not become a pest, but can be destroyed any time if desired. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

Timothy (No. 546) A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. It is the standard hay crop in the North and makes one of the most popular, nutritious, and salable of hay grasses. It does not make such good pasture but the hay crop is great. "Red Top or Herd's Grass" and "Meadow Fescue" mature at the same time as Timothy and do well in mixtures with Timothy. Pound, 99% purity or over, postpaid, 40 cents. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

Orchard Grass (No. 542) One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South for hay and pasture. While succeeding well in almost all fertile soils it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. Starts growth very early in the spring and continues well into the winter. A quick grower and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears closest grazing. This grass is probably more cultivated than any other grass in the world. It is very easily

handled and cured for hay. It is a long-lived grass, with half a chance lasting under good treatment about thirty or forty years; yet it is easily exterminated if the land is wanted for other purposes. Sow about 45 pounds per acre and cut when in bloom. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Write for quantity prices.

Italian Rye Grass (No. 536) Sown in the fall this variety matures in later May and two or three more cuttings can be made that summer and fall. It is one of the quickest growing grasses, has very tender stalks and leaves, and in addition, abundant growth. Many plant it by itself, but it is also very valuable when planted in mixtures. In Bermuda and other lawns it is valuable during the winter. When the other grasses are dead or dormant the Italian comes up and keeps your lawn green. Italian Rye Grass for lawns makes the quickest show of any grass and is the very best single grass for beautiful velvety green lawns throughout the fall, winter and until the hot dry summer weather appears. This is particularly true of the lower South. Scratched in Bermuda sod early each fall, you can have a beautiful lawn the year around. Sow about 45 pounds per acre. Price: 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Not prepaid: 10-lb. lots, about 20 cents per pound. Write for quantity prices.

English or Perennial Rye Grass (No. 535)

English Rye is very similar to Italian Rye, grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. In Georgia, however, it cannot be depended on for more than a year. It makes very heavy leaf growth so is fine for pasture or hay. Use it in Bermuda sod to keep the lawn green in the fall, winter and early spring, when the Bermuda is dormant. Being perennial it is especially adapted for pastures and lawns and for hay by itself as well as in mixtures with grasses such as "Orchard" and "Tall Meadow Oat." Sow about 45 pounds per acre. Price: Pound, postpaid, 30c. Not prepaid: 10-pound lots, about 20 cents a pound. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (No. 541) Withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and the cold winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive hay value is first-class. It ripens at the same time as orchard grass and gives good results sown with it and red clover. For hay should be cut as soon as it blooms. Tall Meadow Grass is best adapted to good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and even on light, medium or sandy soils. Sow at rate of 3 bushels (35 lbs.) per acre, either in the fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 60 cents. Write for quantity prices when you are ready to buy.

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS

(No. 543) 12 Tons Hay Per Acre Per Year

It's not often that a really new and valuable grass appears, but the Rhodes Grass, or "East Coast Grass," as it is more commonly known in Florida, is certainly a find, for we know of no grass so valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast section. Rhodes Grass has been grown on both the East and West Coasts of Florida for the last four or five years with most marked success.

We were assured by Mr. R. L. Conkling, who has charge of the experimental work of the Fellsmere Farms, that the Rhodes Grass produced, in their experiment grounds, twelve tons of dry hay per acre. That is some hay crop per acre for sandy land, or any soil.

It is not coarse and makes hay equal to if not superior to the best Northern Timothy hay. The illustration shown on this page is from a photograph taken on the Fellsmere Farms in spring and shows only one of the nine or ten cuttings of hay per year that this magnificent hay grass produces. Just how far north Rhodes Grass can be successfully grown can not be stated at this time. We believe it is hardy through the winter as far north as a line drawn from Macon, Ga., through Montgomery, Ala., Jackson, Miss., and Shreveport, La. Its great value makes it worth trying.

Prices Quarter pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 10 lbs. or over, 50c per pound. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

BERMUDA GRASS (No. 530) All fine grasses
MEADOW FESCUE (No. 538) for lawn and
CANADA BLUE GRASS (No. 554) pasture.
Write for prices when ready to buy.



Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (Fellsmere, Florida)

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass

(No. 550) Notice the lawn on the inside rear cover page. You, too, can have a beautiful lawn with Evergreen Lawn Grass. Hundreds of the finest and the most humble homes in Atlanta and throughout the South have beautiful lawns the year around and so can you make your home "The Home Beautiful" with a velvety green lawn. Without a green lawn no home is really attractive.

This is our own mixture, proved by years of lawn making to be the best for the South. You cannot buy it elsewhere. It makes a quick show and on well prepared soil soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn. It stands summer heat and drought without serious injury, coming out again when the rains begin. If watered thoroughly once or twice a week during hot, dry weather of course it will stay green all the time, as it does fine without attention during the fall, winter and spring.

Follow our "Culture" directions closely and failure will hardly be possible. Pound, 60 cents; 5 pounds, \$2.50; postpaid. Write for special quantity prices on this finest of all lawn mixtures.

LAWN CULTURE Sow Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass this fall, early, for new lawns or reseeding old lawns. For new or remade lawns, spade or plow 12 inches deep. Remove all rocks and litter. Apply one bag (50 lbs.) of hydrated, air slacked, lime to each 1,000 sq. ft. (plat 20x50 feet) and harrow or rake in. 5 to 10 days after liming, apply 100 pounds Pulverized Sheep Manure to each 1,000 square feet. (Never use stable or barnyard manure. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is subjected to intense heat to destroy weeds, disease and all plant life and so is best.) Mix in the sheep manure by spading or plowing. Apply garden or lawn fertilizer (commercially known as 8-4-4, 50 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. Rake thoroughly, mixing fertilizer with soil and working the soil down fine and smooth. Sow the seed carefully so not to skip spots. 5 lbs. of seed will plant 1,000 sq. ft. (20x50 ft.). Plant a plenty of seed or you won't have a thick, velvety lawn. Write for prices on Wizard Brand Sheep Manure. You should be able to get 8-4-4 Fertilizer and Hydrated Lime locally.



Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass, properly planted during fall months, will make your house "The Home Beautiful." See above.

HASTINGS' PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE (NO. 551)

Wherever cattle are raised, wherever horses and cows are kept, there is need for pasture grazing. There are many soil types in the South and some grasses may do a good deal better on yours than others. The only way to find out would be to test many varieties over several years. This is impractical in most all cases so we have experimented for you. This mixture has been made up after careful study and experiments on many soil types through the South and has given by far better results than any single grass or any other combination of grasses.

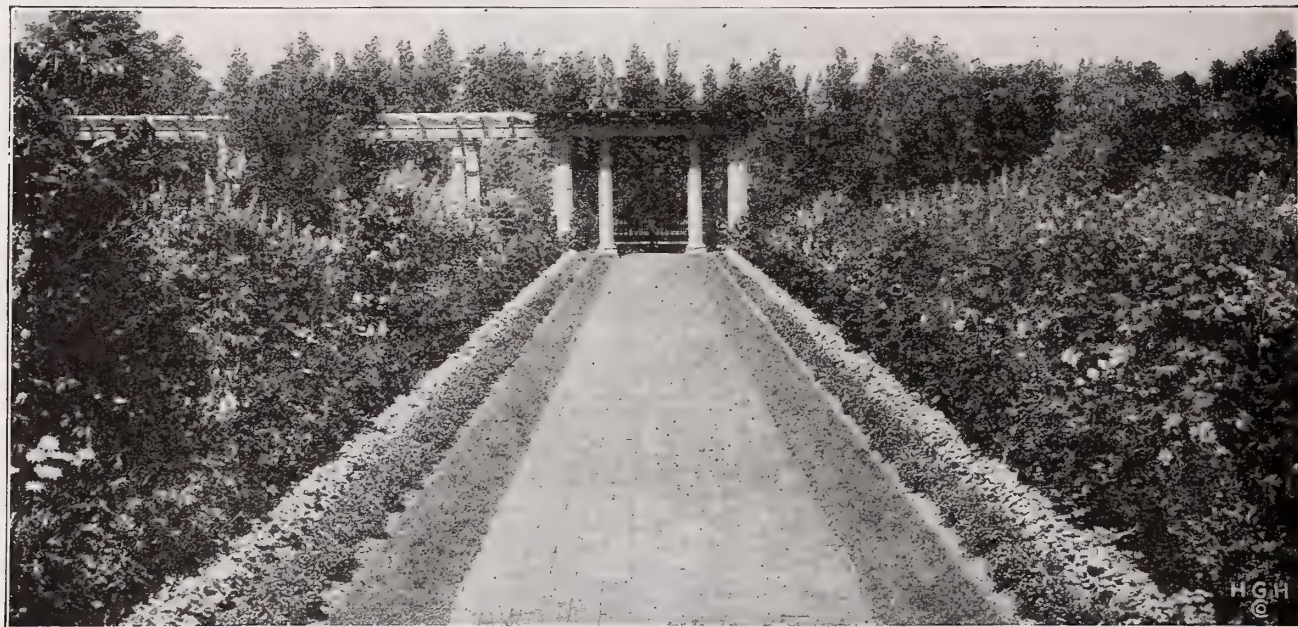
This mixture is only recommended for the northern parts of Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina, but in North Carolina, Tennessee and further north you will find it gives good results and is fairly permanent. It should be planted in the fall for best results and the land should be thoroughly prepared, rich or

heavily manured and fertilized, worked smooth and fine. You must have good soil and a good seed bed before planting. With these you should obtain a fine pasture. Sow at least 35 pounds of seed per acre and it is best to add a pound each of Red Clover and Alsike Clover seed to each 10 pounds of the mixture. Clover and grass seeds won't mix evenly so buy the clover separately. There is no Bermuda or Johnson Grass in this mixture. Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture is properly proportioned for best results and contains Blue Grass, Orchard, Meadow Fescue, Red Top, Tall Meadow, Italian Rye, Crested Dog's Tail and English or Perennial Rye Grasses. Prepare your pasture land thoroughly, plant this mixture this fall, which is far better than early spring planting, and you should get a better pasture than from any other you can plant. Pound, 50 cents; 5 pounds, \$2.25; postpaid. Grass seed prices fluctuate. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.



HASTINGS' "HOME BEAUTIFUL" FLOWER SEEDS

Only varieties adapted to fall planting in Southern States are here catalogued. Make your home a "Home Beautiful" with flowers. **LIBERAL PREMIUMS**—With an order for One Dollar's worth of Flower Seeds, you may select 25 cents' worth of Flower Seeds extra. For \$2.00 you may have 50 cents' worth extra, and for \$4.00 you may have \$1.00 worth extra. This offer does NOT include Bulbs, Roots, Plants or the special seed collections on page 3. Read carefully and please don't confuse it with field seeds, plants and bulbs. This Special Offer is for Flower Seeds and Vegetable Seeds in packets only.



HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us. Our business experience has shown us that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high-grade strains of seeds are bound to make every one who plants them satisfied. The increase in our sales of flower seed in the past ten years has been enormous. Our customers find that the quality of our seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Until recently little flower seed was grown in the United States, and we import much of ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of France, where great attention has been paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble or expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seed is small compared with that of several Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of most seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seeds and plenty of them. We do not put in 6 or 7 sweet peas, or 12 or 15 poppy seed, as fine as dust, and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge you a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order the extra seeds allowed in the offer at the top of this page.

Flower seed is one of the leading features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. Hastings' Seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.

PLANNING THE FLOWER GARDEN

Before ordering flower seeds or plants it is best always to make a plan for final or lasting results. You don't have to be a landscape gardener to make a beautiful home place! You can make a log cabin home beautiful as well as the grounds around a costly mansion. Unsightly places, as back yards, fences and house foundations should be screened from view—all other views left unobstructed except by low-growing plants. Plan to show off the home as a pleasing sight. Don't jump in and patch up your place for immediate results. Plan to add to the beauty of your home each year.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. They require care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a farm hand or laborer. It must receive your careful personal attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint or failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched by a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground is a little elevated in the middle, allowing the water to run off, this also showing off the plants to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; very small seeds, like petunias, should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely-sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seeds with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seeds the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seeds, those the size of a pinhead, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more. Get a piece of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about two feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seeds by pressing; turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seeds should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soils show tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds cannot force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted, taking as much earth as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than necessary.

Especially in the Lower South, many flowers are planted in the winter, while further north we have to wait for spring. There, even earlier blooms may be had by growing in boxes and keeping in a sunny window until time for planting outdoors. This is particularly advisable with expensive seeds.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (No. 778), or Garden Pinks—Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets, 25 Cents

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (778)

Our famous garden pinks add delight to any home. They are extremely popular all over the South and we are offering you the very finest varieties that can be grown.

Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many varieties of pinks and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, having the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25c.

Dianthus—Chinensis (No. 779)—Double China Pink. Free bloomer. All shades and colors. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Chinensis Alba (No. 780)—Double China, identical with Chinensis except that the bloom is pure white. Finest selected. Pkt., 10c.

D.—Heddewiggii (Japanese) (No. 782)—Finest double mixed, large flowers, often 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Heddewiggii Single (No. 781)—Select mixed. Packet, 10c.

D.—Heddewiggii Atrosanguinea (783)—Double Crimson. Pkt., 10c.

Calendulas (Pot Marigold) These popular garden annuals are of very easy culture out of doors and are profuse and continuous bloomers, doing especially well in Florida, and along the Gulf Coast where slightly protected in fall and winter months. Our improved varieties form bushy plants about a foot tall, literally covering themselves with large, double showy flowers.

METEOR (No. 735)—Bright yellow, striped with orange through the middle of each petal. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED (No. 736)—All Calendula colors of the finest named varieties. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. The French type has smaller but many flowers while the Double African is much larger, a free bloomer and perfectly double. Marigolds are so easily grown and so satisfactory and popular in the South that we should plant them in profusion during the fall and spring.

Tall Double African, Mixed (No. 830)—Extra large flowers, grows 14 to 18 inches tall. Various shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. Packet, 10c; ounce, 75c.

Tall French Mixed (No. 831)—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Dwarf French (No. 832)—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small highly colored flowers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

HASTINGS' PANSIES

Pansies have long been a very popular favorite with flower lovers and they make delightful beds where a little care is taken with them. For proper results you must start with a good strain of good seeds. The finest Pansies are shy-seeders, as a rule, and that accounts for the difference in price of the different types.

Prepare your bed deeply and well and level it. Soil with a proportion of leaf mold and decayed cow manure gives best results. The seeds germinate in about 10 days and must not dry out during this period; laying newspapers over the bed prevents drying out. Thin out when large enough to handle or transplant to stand nine inches apart in the rows and cultivate frequently. During dry weather, water the bed daily. About the first of September is the best time to sow Pansy seeds for early spring blooming, allowing the plants to go into the winter in vigorous condition. They need only slight protection to stand our winters perfectly.

HASTINGS' SUPERB MIXED PANSIES (No. 847)—Our own mixture of the finest exhibition large flowering strains from the great Pansy specialists of France and England. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents; ounce, \$5.00; postpaid.

ENGLISH "FACE" PANSIES (No. 848)—Our mixture of the best large-flowering varieties of English "Face" Pansies. These are all very beautiful. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents; ounce \$2.00.

FRENCH MIXED (No. 849)—A good mixture of the best French varieties. Especially satisfactory for early plantings and with frequent cultivation and a cool moist soil flower profusely. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce, \$1.75.

FINE MIXED PANSY (No. 850)—Our own mixture of a large assortment of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings that will be sure to please you. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, \$1.50.

D.—Mourning Pink (No. 784)—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. Packet, 10c.

D.—Double Diadem Pink (No. 785)—Very large double flowers, finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Crimson Belle (No. 786)—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. Packet, 10 cents.

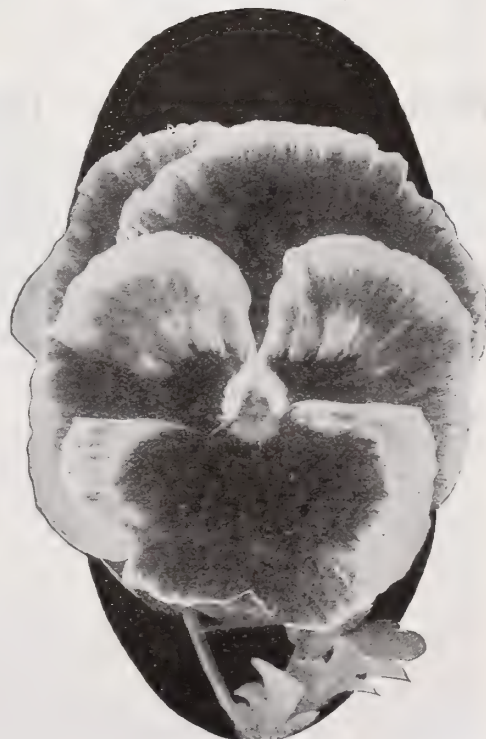
D.—Eastern Queen (No. 787)—Large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings of silvery white, each flower having crimson center. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—The Bride (No. 788)—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. Packet, 10 cents.

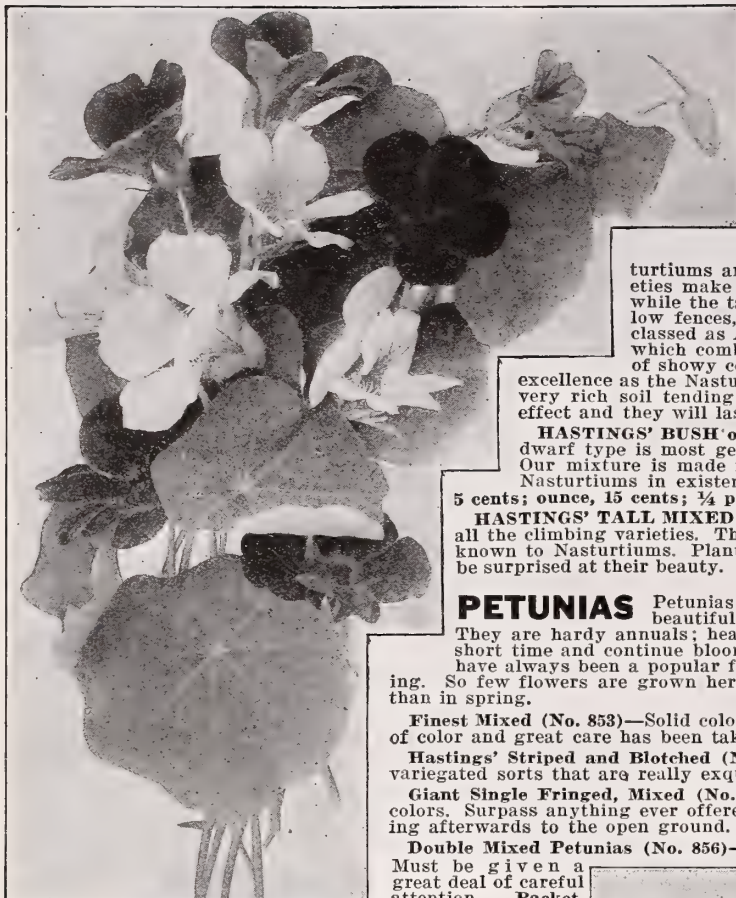
D.—Lacinatus (No. 789)—Large single and double fringed flowers in many distinct colors. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Salmon Queen (No. 790)—Single flowers of beautiful rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. Packet, 10 cents.

Bellis Perennis (No. 730) (Double English Daisy)—The true English daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills; then transplant to permanent location. Treat same as violets. Can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. Finest Mixed. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Superb Pansy



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

HASTINGS' MIXED NASTURTIIUMS

These may be termed everybody's flower. No garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South; they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any garden soil; for beds, borders or climbers, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts to six inches apart and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists of California. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is. Nasturtiums are as easily grown as any other flower and the dwarf varieties make the most beautiful beds, borders, edging, and porch boxes, while the tall varieties are unsurpassed to cover stumps, flower stands, low fences, and unsightly places. It is doubtful if among the plants classed as Annuals there is any other of the summer blooming varieties which combine in so great degree the ease of culture, beautiful flowers of showy colors, profusion of bloom all through the season and general excellence as the Nasturtiums. More and larger flowers are produced on thin soils, very rich soil tending to make rank leaf growth. Hot weather has no injurious effect and they will last right up to frost.

HASTINGS' BUSH or DWARF NASTURTIIUMS, MIXED (No. 842)—The bush or dwarf type is most generally planted for borders and beds and do well in boxes. Our mixture is made from the largest flowering and most brilliant colored bush Nasturtiums in existence. They make a beautiful and gorgeous display. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' TALL MIXED (No. 843)—This mixture or assortment contains the finest of all the climbing varieties. These are all large flowering kinds and every shade and color known to Nasturtiums. Plant them to climb on low fences, stumps or mounds. You will be surprised at their beauty. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; postpaid.**

PETUNIAS Petunias are very popular in the South; easily grown, and make most beautiful beds of showy colors. No garden is complete without them. They are hardy annuals; heat, rain, drought do not affect them. They bloom in a very short time and continue blooming to late fall. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Petunias have always been a popular favorite in the South and the massed bloom is mighty pleasing. So few flowers are grown here in the fall that those you do grow show up much better than in spring.

Finest Mixed (No. 853)—Solid colors, without variation in markings. These are all deep shades of color and great care has been taken in keeping up their richness in bloom. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Hastings' Striped and Blotched (No. 854)—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts that are really exquisite. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$1.50.**

Giant Single Fringed, Mixed (No. 855)—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. Surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Sow seed in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to the open ground. **Packet, 20 cents; 3 for 50 cents.**

Double Mixed Petunias (No. 856)—For single specimens. Immense. 50 per cent come double. Must be given a great deal of careful attention. **Packet, 25 cents.**

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Seeds germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. Poppies should be sown where they are to remain as they need no transplanting. Both single and double poppies are very showy flowers and make wonderful beds and borders. California, the famous flower state, has great fields of poppies along the railroads and highways, the wonder of visitors as well as the admiration of Californians. Notice the illustration showing different types of these beautiful poppies on this page. **Hastings' Superb Mixed (No. 863).** **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents.** We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED MIXED (No. 864)—Large double flowers; beautiful, fringed petals. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

CARDINAL (No. 865)—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

AMERICAN FLAG (No. 866)—Scarlet and white. **Pkt., 10c.**

MIKADO (No. 867)—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

SHIRLEY (No. 869)—New delicate colors. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

TULIP (No. 870)—Intense scarlet tulip or cup-shaped, two inches across, black blotch at base of petals. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$2.00.**

BRIDE (No. 871)—Extra large, white flowers. **Packet, 10c.**

ORIENTALE (No. 872)—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents; oz., \$2.50.**



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies—Best Double and Single

Sweet Peas

Our Sweet Pea Grower, who also grows some other flower seeds for us, won more medals, prizes and awards than any other man, company or corporation at the San Francisco World's Fair—the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

There is no more popular flower grown than the Sweet Pea and probably there is no other flower that has been improved and developed as much as the Sweet Pea. There are two general types, the Grandiflora and the Spencers. The Grandiflora type is the oldest and probably produces more flowers though not quite as large nor on as long stems as the Spencers under good cultivation. The Spencers are shy-seeders and the extra care in growing them makes the seed cost more than the Grandifloras but the added beauty and delightful cut flowers makes them well worth the difference if you will care for them properly. In this latitude, Sweet Peas are best planted in January, February and March in rows where they can be brushed or run on wires. For a long flowering period,

dig rows or trenches about 12 inches deep; fill in six inches with well-rotted manure and top soil, well mixed; plant seed on this and cover 2 or 3 inches. After the seeds come up, keep drawing in earth until the trenches are filled to surface level. Further South where Sweet Peas bloom during the winter they can be planted in November and December with good results but in the general cotton belt and further North, February is probably as early as it is safe and advisable to plant.

The colors and varieties we offer below have been found to be the most satisfactory. New novelty varieties costing as high as \$150.00 to \$200.00 per pound the first year or two after introduction are no better and give no better results. From our close observation in many trials and exhibitions we have selected the best standard variety of each distinct color in both the Grandiflora and Spencer types and you may depend on them for a delightful and pleasing array of this exquisite flower.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas (No. 883) Every year this splendid mixture becomes rightfully more popular. Our mixture is made up from 60 of the best Grandiflora varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 500 named sorts. We try to give you a general assortment of the finest blending of rich colors and shades in varieties that are particularly resistant to hot sun. This delightful mixture is sure to please even the most fastidious. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors) Most effective displays of Sweet Peas are probably obtained from planting separate colors and for the many who want the separate colors we offer the cream of all the Grandiflora varieties below.

DOROTHY ECKFORD (No. 884)—Magnificent pure white. **PRIMA DONNA (No. 885)**—Delightful clear pink. **LADY GRISEL HAMILTON (No. 886)**—A grand pale lavender.

NAVY BLUE (No. 887)—The richest deep navy blue. **KING EDWARD VII (No. 888)**—The finest crimson-scarlet. **AMERICA (No. 889)**—The very best striped and variegated.

The newer race or type of sweet peas with extra large flowers, sometimes double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. Many of the Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance.

Hastings' Unexcelled Sweet Peas

Spencer Type Sweet Peas

Prices on all separate colors, Nos. 884, 885, 886, 887, 888 and 889. Each, packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid. **Hastings' Mixed Spencers (No. 896)** Our own mixture of the finest Sweet Peas in cultivation, containing not only the named varieties below but many others of the richest and most magnificent colors in existence. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

WEDGEWOOD (No. 893)—Bright silvery or wedgewood blue.

KING EDWARD SPENCER (No. 894)—Largest bright crimson-scarlet.

SENATOR (No. 895)—Very beautiful striped and variegated.

WHITE SPENCER (No. 897)—Pure wavy white, enormous size, long stems.

COUNTESS OF SPENCER (No. 898)—Lovely clear pink, shading deeper at edges. This is the original Spencer Sweet Pea.

ASTA OHN (No. 899)—A clear silvery lavender, early.

Prices on all separate colors of Spencer Sweet Peas, Nos. 893, 894, 895, 897, 898 and 899: Each, packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.

VERBENA Free flowering, hardy annual of low spreading growth. Plants grown from seeds are much cheaper than cuttings and more vigorous. They make fine beds and edging. Hastings' Verbenas have been carefully selected and improved and we can recommend them as the very best you can obtain. The trusses and individual flowers of our Mammoth Verbenas are of the largest size, of brilliant colors, free-blooming and are vigorous growers. Verbenas are very popular in the South for late summer and fall planting and these are the finest varieties you can plant.

FINEST MIXED (No. 910)—All colors. Packet, 10 cents; oz., \$1.25.

HYBRIDS, Best Mixed (No. 911)—Extra fine strain, all colors. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$1.50.

HASTINGS' MAMMOTH MIXED (No. 912)—Our illustration shows one of the attractive flower clusters. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. Packet, 15 cents; ounce, \$2.00.

CANDIDISSIMA (No. 913)—Large flowering, white variety. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$1.25.

SCARLET DEFIANCE (No. 914)—Intense glowing scarlet. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$1.75.

ITALIAN STRIPED (No. 915)—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, \$1.75.



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena—Finest Strain Grown

Bulbs for "The Home Beautiful"

Notice the photograph prints of these beautiful bulbs on the back cover page.

Our earliest and by far most beautiful early spring flowers come from fall planted bulbs. For years and years Holland and France have been noted for their bulbs and over there we find many growers. The great specialist growers are noted all over the world and these great specialists grow bulbs for us to supply you with the most delightful tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, etc., that are to be found anywhere.

The writer, Mr. W. R. Hastings, has taken special interest in bulb growing, carefully inspecting great growing fields and bulb storing houses in Holland and France. Also, on the Hastings' Plantation, thousands of bulbs are grown in trials, where we can see just what varieties do best year after year in the South. Our bulb business is growing perhaps faster than any other line of our seed trade and we are doing everything possible to give you the very best tried varieties that we have found to do best in the South.

Some few of our customers think it strange that we pay several dollars or many dollars apiece for some new bulb introductions. It is not strange after we grow them and see that some are beautiful and brilliant new varieties and worth supplying to our customers. As quickly as we can grow or have our specialist growers produce enough of these especially fine new varieties we list them for sale. On these new and extra fine varieties we particularly want to call your attention to the prices. They are generally about 50 to 100 per cent lower than for first-size bulbs from other reliable houses.

You will find that our named varieties of bulbs are the finest you can obtain and that they have been chosen because each is the very best of its particular color and type. All of our named varieties are absolutely first-size bulbs that are sure to grow and bloom when properly cared for. They are very easy to grow, are strong and healthy, vigorous growers, hardy and of the deepest, richest and rarest of colors. The sight of a large block of daffodils on the Hastings' Plantation is of course a wonderful sight but a bed or border of daffodils, tulips or hyacinths in your yard can be your delight. These fall bulbs can be planted inside or outdoors. Some can be grown in bowls of water. All can be grown in pots or boxes in the house and all can be grown outdoors. They are excellent for cut flowers as well as blooming plants indoors and make the most gorgeous outdoor displays.

For a yard and house full of happiness and color, as well as "The Home Beautiful", plant these bulbs by the hundred instead of by the dozen this year. They are a wealth of beauty and you will be many times repaid for growing them.

Remember one thing about Hastings' Bulbs. You cannot buy better bulbs anywhere at any price and we have from our years of experience tried to select the finest varieties that have ever been grown. They are sure to make a wealth of show and bloom. In our offers, our selections have been made to give you the best and most satisfactory variety of each dominant color in which these bulbs flower. You can depend on them and you may expect the most perfect and brilliant bloom from every bulb planted.



Hastings' Mammoth Crocus

Hastings' Mammoth Crocus—First of All Spring Blooms

The Crocus is the first flower to bloom in the spring. Further north it is often seen while snow still covers the ground. In the South it is perfectly hardy and may be left in the ground to bloom for years. Most every other thing of beauty seems afraid of frost, sleet, snow and all cold weather but the undaunted Crocus comes right out with its beautiful appearance and lets us know that spring is on its way.

Crocuses may be planted for bed effects with other bulbs and will bloom and be out of the way before the other bulbs make their appearance. They may be grown also in pots and boxes but their

natural and most beautiful effect is from planting them all through your lawn. They grow very low and will not hurt the lawn, which can be mowed or cut close except during the two or three weeks the crocuses are in bloom. So early in the season there is little lawn growth anyway so the appearance of the lawn is not bothered if left uncut while these delightful harbingers of spring are in a profusion of bloom.

Crocuses attract more attention than most any other flower because of their extra earliness and delightful rich colorings at a time when no other flower is in bloom outdoors.

A charming effect is made by planting them in clumps or singly anywhere and everywhere in your lawn. They are most effective, of course, when planted in large numbers, say about 500 in a bed or in a part of your lawn.

Plant some of these this fall for the earliest bloom of the spring. The rich tones and colorings are sure to please you and the selection of varieties below are the very best you can plant. They are entirely hardy.

Non plus ultra—blue; Baron von Brunow—purple mauve; Sir Walter Scott—striped or variegated, purple stripes on white; Queen Victoria—pure white; Yellow Mammoth—extra large yellow, are the best varieties for the different colors for planting throughout the South. It is easier to order by color. You will get the named varieties above.

CROCUS: Blue, purple, striped white, yellow, mixed (all colors). Price: Dozen, 35 cents; 100 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$20.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' MAMMOTH WHITE FREESIAS

These small bulbs give delicate and beautiful blossoms; their fragrance being especially delightful. American grown bulbs show tendency towards yellow shades and spots or blotches but our Freesias are all grown for us in Europe where the greatest attention is paid to breeding and selection for the pure white fragrant blooms. The pure white is the highest type, largest and finest flowering Freesia. In your home window it will flower in six weeks after growth starts. *Refracta Alba*, the pure white, is the only variety we sell.

Price: Dozen, 35 cents; \$2.50 per hundred; postpaid.

CHINESE SACRED LILY This Flower of the Gods, "Shui Sin Far," Water Fairy or Joss Flower as it is called by celestials, is a variety of Narcissus that blooms profusely of silvery white with cups or short trumpets of golden yellow.

These mammoth sized bulbs are of great vitality and luxuriant growth, producing several spikes of flowers within four to six weeks after planting. They are very easily grown by everybody and almost everywhere. They do well in pots of earth but are beautiful when grown in shallow bowls of water with enough pebbles to keep them from falling over when in bloom. A dozen bulbs, started at intervals will give a succession of blooming lilies throughout the winter. Plant some for house plants through the winter. **Chinese Sacred Lily Bulbs—Extra Large**, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; postpaid. Not prepaid: \$20.00 per hundred.

WHY PLANT LARGE BULBS

Bulbs come in many sizes and we are often asked why we offer the largest sized bulbs. The reason is that with practically all flower bulbs the largest bulbs produce the largest plants, the largest and most perfect blooms and the richest and most uniform shades and colors.



Hastings' Exquisite Mammoth White Freesias

DUTCH AND ROMAN HYACINTHS

Dutch Hyacinths are the most popular of all bulbs for fall plantings in the South. They adapt themselves to most any type of culture and respond perhaps better than any other flowers to good care. For the flower-lover this is especially pleasing and the attention given to Dutch Hyacinths is many times repaid by the delicacy and fragrance of the blooms.

Dutch Hyacinths are most easily grown outdoors and for early spring blooms it would be hard to equal the attraction from a bed or border of these exquisite flowers. These bulbs have long been favorites for growing in the house in pots and in bowls of water. Grown indoors this way you can plant a few bulbs every couple weeks and have blooming plants in your home all winter and early spring. The plants produce large spikes of rich and brilliant blooms that last two or three weeks, filling the rooms with beauty and the most delicate fragrance. The little bell-shaped petals suggest the music and harmony these flowers try to bring into our lives and homes.

Notice the illustration of Dutch Hyacinths on this page and on the back cover. Our monster bulbs of the named varieties are the finest you can obtain. Only a few dealers in America have this class of imported bulbs and to get them except from Hastings' you will have to pay considerably more.

Hastings' Bedding Hyacinths should not be confused with the ordinary bedding bulbs generally offered. Ours are extremely large, fine bedding bulbs and make a brilliant show on the lawn

and may be grown in pots and bowls of water in the house for winter blooms.

Grow a dozen or two indoors for this winter and plant a bed of a hundred or more outdoors for the most brilliant display next spring. They will make you happy. Plant the named varieties if you possibly can for they make a wonderful display and are the finest that can be grown. But with either you will be delighted with the beautiful flowers.

Culture Dutch Hyacinths do best in a rich, light loam but do well in any good soil. For bedding and other outdoor planting, set bedding bulbs 6 to 8 inches apart each way and 10 inches apart for the selected or named varieties. Cover each bulb about one and a half times its own depth.

For pot culture with the named varieties the most beautiful spikes are made with only one bulb to each 5-inch pot or three or four in a larger pan. It is essential for blooming indoors that the growth be started in the dark. A frequent mistake is made by bringing the bulbs into the light too soon, resulting in a failure to bloom or weak spikes.

The best way we know is to remove all offsets from bulbs before potting; cover holes in bottoms of pots with pieces of broken pot or crockery and a layer of moss or ashes an inch deep for drainage. Fill in pots with soil, covering bulbs one-half inch but leaving some space at top for watering later.

Bulbs so potted may be entrenched or heeled in the garden and covered with six inches of ashes or gravel for moisture and to prevent frost damage. A bed of ashes should be beneath the pots too, to keep out worms. They may also be kept dark and well watered in a coldframe or cool cellar. Keep them out for 12 weeks and then keep them in low temperature (about 50 degrees) for 2 weeks until top growth is well developed. Then you may force them as rapidly as you want. You will have strong, compact spikes of blooms by keeping close to the glass or window and giving plenty of air. If by a window, turn plants so spikes won't be drawn towards the light. This extra care is well worth while.

Single Dutch Hyacinths First bedding size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors. Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. Price, postpaid, each 10 cents; 6 for 45 cents; dozen, 75 cents. Not prepaid, \$5.50 per 100.

Double Dutch Hyacinths First bedding size bulbs, purchaser's selection of colors. Pure White, Rose Pink, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Dark Red and Yellow. 10 cents each; 6 for 45 cents; 75 cents a dozen; postpaid. Not prepaid, \$5.50 per 100.

NAMED VARIETIES SELECTED BULBS

These are the finest selected Hyacinths in existence and the largest sized bulbs grown. They produce huge spikes of brilliant, fragrant, exquisite blooms.

GARIBALDI—Early, single, deep crimson-red; large spike.

GERTRUDE—Later, single deep pink; fine for pots.

LA GRANDESSSE—Medium late, single, pure white; full spike of perfect form with waxy bells. The best white.

KING OF THE BLUES—Medium late, single, extra rich dark blue; splendid spike and bells.

YELLOW HAMMER—Early, single pure creamy yellow; fine compact spike with large bells. Fine for pots.

Prices Named varieties above —15 cents each; 6 for 85 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; one each of the five varieties, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 50 for \$6.00; \$11.00 per hundred.

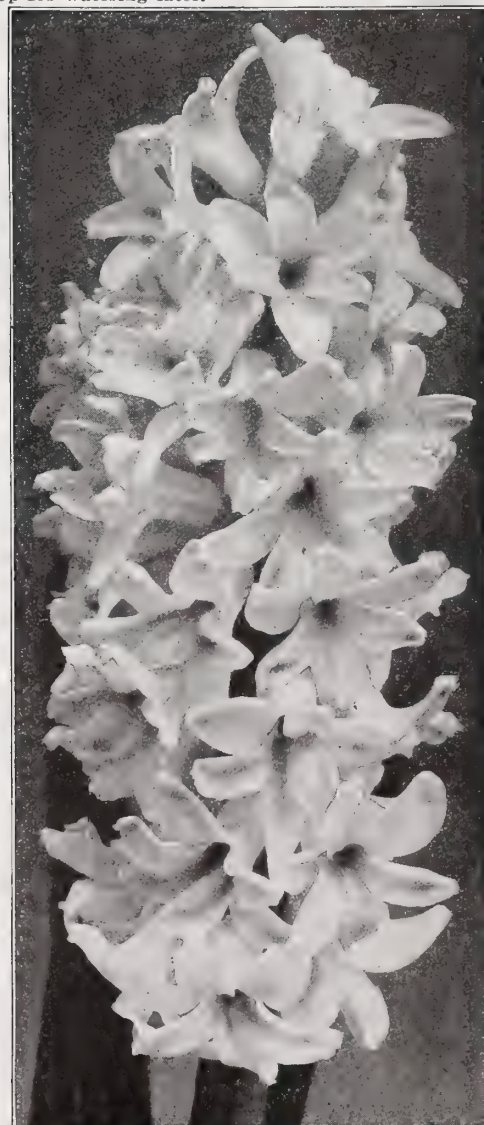
WHITE ROMAN HYACINTHS We shall have only a few Roman Hyacinths this fall as they are very, very scarce. If you want

them we advise sending in your order right away. They will be shipped as soon as they arrive from France, but when our supply is sold there will be no more. White Roman Hyacinths —10 cents each; 6 for 55 cents; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid.

The named varieties above are the finest standard Dutch Hyacinths of each color. With them you know you have the best in all the world. They will make you glad.



Hastings' White Roman Hyacinths



Hastings' La Grandesse Dutch Hyacinth

Hastings' Daffodils and Narcissus



Hastings' Giant Olympia (left), and Emperor Daffodils Grown on the Hastings' Plantation. Picture $\frac{3}{4}$ Natural Size

GIANT TRUMPET DAFFODILS

We just wish you could see these Giants growing on the Hastings' Plantation. These new and rare varieties are the biggest daffodils that have ever been grown. They are so easily grown that no home or garden is complete without them. Every bulb blooms and multiplies so you have more and more each succeeding year. They bloom every spring and do fine in pots, boxes and bowls of water in the house during the winter and outdoors for the early spring beds, borders and lawn or garden plots. They make the most beautiful cut flowers as well as pot or basket plants.

Daffodils just naturally do well in the South, whether you care for them attentively or whether you only set them out in the lawn. They are so graceful and beautiful, so rich in color and so delightful for all flower purposes that you cannot grow too many. Many friends here in Atlanta plant our Daffodils by the thousands and come back for more and other varieties to add to the charm of their permanent home collections. All of us should grow them in profusion for home beautifying and cut flowers and many have found that selling the flowers locally or to florists pays handsome profits.

Culture A simple rule is to cover the bulb one and a half times its own depth, planting bulbs 5 to 6 inches apart, depending on the size. For greenhouse, hot bed, window or house culture treat the same as Hyacinths, except that 3 or more bulbs of one variety are planted in each pot instead of single specimens. All of Hastings' Giant Daffodils are hardy and may be planted most any time during the fall months. They are the finest and largest Daffodils in the world. You will be proud to know that no one can buy or grow them superior to yours.

EMPEROR—One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation; pure yellow primrose of immense size with wide, overlapping, perianth. Midseason flowering and 18 inches in height. Excellent for naturalizing outdoors or for house culture. 8 cents each; 6 for 35 cents; 60 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; postpaid.

EMPERESS—(Bicolor). Strong, robust grower with large flowers. Trumpet is a rich chrome-yellow and perianth is full and white. See rear cover illustration. Very showy for borders and group plantings outdoors and just as fine indoors. Midseason flowering; 18 inches in height. 8 cents each; 6 for 35 cents; 60 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred, postpaid.

GOLDEN SPUR—Exceptionally good; perianth and trumpet deep rich yellow; foliage broad and striking. Unusually strong grower and unsurpassed for garden, pots or forcing. Early and extremely free flowering; perfumed. Height 18 inches. 8 cents each; 6 for 35 cents; 60 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; postpaid.

***KING ALFRED**—The king of the new varieties. For pot or pan culture for show or exhibition purposes, its size, vigorous

growth and deep richness of color make it the **Finest Giant Golden Yellow Daffodil**. See the illustration on rear cover. In our trials on the Hastings' Plantation with thousands and thousands of Daffodils, King Alfred was the most beautiful and thoroughly satisfactory of them all. Flowers fully 4 inches across and large trumpet 2 inches across. Midseason flowering; height 20 inches. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per doz.; \$12.00 per hundred; postpaid.

***OLYMPIA**—See picture above. Out in the field even, the flower grows nearly 5 inches across. Trumpet lips are so beautifully fluted, twisted and curled, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, that for specimens it is a gorgeous monster. There is nothing superior. Perianth light chrome-yellow; trumpet deep chrome-yellow. Flowers have sold for \$1.00 apiece. Second early; height 15 inches. 25 cents each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per dozen; \$16.00 per hundred; postpaid.

TRUMPET MAJOR—Large flower of almost uniform deep golden color. Highly prized for bedding and indoor flowers. Very early flowering; height 16 inches. 8 cents each; 6 for 35 cents; 60 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; postpaid.

VAN SION—(Double). The famous old Dutch Daffodil; double flowers of golden yellow. Fine for bedding with Hyacinths, blooming at same time and splendid for winter flowering indoors. Second early; height 13 inches. 6 for 35c; 12 for 60c; 100 for \$4.00.

***VAN WAVEREN GIANT**—The biggest Daffodil in the world. Perianth soft primrose-yellow with a bright yellow trumpet. Similar to Olympia but slightly larger and later. Height 15 inches. 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.25 per dozen; \$16.00 per hundred; postpaid.

VICTORIA—(Bicolor). By many considered the best bicolor. Famous for large, erect, durable flowers. Broad perianth of creamy white; large fluted trumpet of rich yellow. Lasts a long time after being cut. Second early; height 16 inches. 8 cents each; 6 for 35 cents; 60 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; postpaid.

***SPECIAL DAFFODIL OFFER**—One each of these nine Giant Daffodils described above. (We want you to try them—they are the finest in existence.) Postpaid for \$1.00.

PAPER WHITE NARCISSEUS

See rear cover page picture. The famous Polyanthus or Paper White Grandiflora Narcissus. The easiest grown and most popular of all bulbs. Good for open ground planting, winter pot culture in the house and delightfully grown in water as shown in the rear cover picture. Our bulbs are of the largest size, imported direct from Southern France and are sure to grow. Plant bowls every couple weeks for blooms from December to Easter in the house. Daffodils are fine but nothing can take the place of our large, many flowered Paper White Narcissus—the most popular of all bulbs. 10 cents each; 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred; \$45.00 per thousand; postpaid.

Darwin, Breeder and Early Tulips

Tulips make gorgeous lawn displays and do well in the northern half of the cotton belt and further north. The great enthusiasm for Tulips is not a popular fancy but a growing appreciation of their majestic beauty. The rich, bright colors and lovely shades of bloom on strong, gigantic stems, some 2 to 3 ft. long, capture us all. They are beautiful and should be in every lawn or flower garden. Early Flowering Tulips, as listed below in single and double varieties, are chiefly used in beds, in clumps and for borders. They bloom almost a month ahead of the Darwin and Breeder Tulips, but are not quite so richly colored and don't grow as tall. They should not be mixed with the later and taller growing Darwins or Breeders because of these differences.

The only practical difference between the Darwins and Breeders is that Darwins are generally of lighter colors while Breeders are

of buff or bronze shades. They go well together and are the largest and longest stemmed Tulips. Cottage Tulips are yellow in color and have more or less pointed petal tips, growing well with Darwins and Breeders.

For displays of Tulips, the most beautiful effects are made by growing only one variety in each bed. This is true when grown in pots, pans and bowls of water indoors also. Plant each variety separately unless you want many colors and are only planting a few bulbs or else you're planting the center of the bed with one variety and the border of another variety.

Warning When you start growing Tulips, especially the Darwins and Breeders, you will become enthusiastic and are apt to be jealous of everyone you grow. Pay attention to the varieties so you will know them as they bloom. They come in practically all colors and beautiful shades.

Culture Plant bulbs 5 or 6 inches deep and 5 or 6 inches apart each way outdoors. A half inch of sand beneath the bulbs gives good drainage for wet weather. For house culture or "forcing", plant as soon as you receive the bulbs from us. Keep cool (50 to 60 degrees is best), because the slower growth makes larger flowers and longer stems. They may be grown in bowls of water.

SINGLE---EARLY FLOWERING TULIPS

CARDINALS HAT—Rich, scarlet red, 12 inches in height; early.
CHRYSOLORA—Large, golden yellow. Best yellow for outdoors and indoors. 12 inches; medium early.

COTTAGE MAID—Beautiful rose-pink, shaded white; extra fine; splendid for beds and house culture. 12 inches; late.

LIMMACULEE—Large, pure white. 12 inches; early.

PRICES—Single Early Flowering Tulips (named varieties above): Bulbs, 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000; postpaid.

MIXED SINGLE—All shades and colors of single early flowering tulips, making a gorgeous display of bright colors: Bulbs, 45 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100; \$32.00 per 1,000; postpaid.

DOUBLE---EARLY FLOWERING TULIPS

DUKE OF YORK—Very double; carmine rose edged broadly with white. Showy and extra fine suffused red.

LA CANDEUR—Large double silvery white changing to soft rose. Variegated leaf edge; fine for borders and cemetery bedding. 10 inches; medium early.

MURILLO—Delicate rose-pink, flushed white; good sized flower. Fine for beds and easiest forcing double Tulip. 11 inches; late.

REX RUBRORUM—Grand double; scarlet red. Beds fine with La Candeur. 10 inches; medium early.

PRICES—Double Early Flowering Tulips (named varieties): Bulbs, 6 for 30c; 50c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000; postpaid.

Darwin, Breeder and Cottage Tulips

CARDINAL MANNING—(Breeder). Dull wine-red, flushed rosy bronze, changing to rosy violet, shaded bronze. Very large flower. 30 inches; late. Also called "Goliath" and "Kingscourt".

DREAM—(Darwin). Delicate heliotrope with darker heliotrope flush; inside deep violet with blue base. Handsome. 27 inches; second early.

EUROPE—(Darwin). Glowing salmon-scarlet, shaded rose with white base; medium-sized flower on strong stem. Excellent for borders and for pot culture. 22 inches; second early.

INGLEScombe YELLOW—(Cottage). Glossy canary-yellow; large, globular flower of perfect form on sturdy stem. In some seasons shows a narrow crimson edge. Called "The Yellow Darwin". 21 inches; late.

LA TULIPE NOIRE—(Darwin). Very dark maroon-black; the blackest of all Tulips, having a velvety sheen in sunlight. Large flower; exquisite. 25 inches; midseason.

PAINTED LADY—(Darwin). See picture on right. Creamy white, faintly tinged soft heliotrope when opening; good-sized very beautiful flower on dark stem. The best white Darwin for outdoors or for late indoor blooming. 27 inches; mid-season.

PRIDE OF HAARLEM—(Darwin). See picture on rear cover. Brilliant rosy-carmine with blue base; extra large flower of superb form, borne on tall, strong stem; sweet-scented. Unsurpassed for borders; a sure and early indoor variety. 25 inches; first early.

PRINCE OF ORANGE—(Breeder). Terra-cotta, edged orange-yellow with yellow base starred black. Large showy flower for borders. 27 inches; rather late.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH—(Darwin). Beautiful clear deep pink, changing with age to rose-pink, white base. Large flower of perfect form; looks like a rose when opening. Splendid for borders. 26 inches; second early.

REVEREND EWBANK—(Darwin). Soft lavender-violet with silver-gray flush, darkening toward the white base. Large flower of remarkably beautiful color. Fine for borders or indoor culture. 22 inches; second early.

WHITE QUEEN—(Darwin). Almost pure white when mature; at first tinged pale rose. Effective black anthers. Medium sized flower; fine for borders or pots. 24 inches; second early. Also called "La Candeur Darwin".

YELLOW PERFECTION—(Breeder). Light bronze-yellow, edged golden yellow; inside bronzy brown with yellow base starred green. A very large flower and extremely effective in beds, borders or indoors. 24 inches; second early. Also called "Old Gold".

PRICES—Darwin, Breeder and Cottage Tulips (named varieties)—Bulbs, 6 for 35 cents; 65 cents a dozen; \$4.50 per 100; postpaid. (Darwin Tulip Collection: One bulb of each of the 12 varieties described above—65 cents; postpaid.)



Painted Lady—One of Our Giant Darwin Tulips

Hastings' Rose Collection

12 Everblooming Tea Roses; 3 White, 3 Pink, 3 Red, 3 Yellow---\$5.50 Postpaid



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A Splendid White Rose

Freiherr Von Marschall

This Tea Rose has beautiful pointed buds and flowers varying in color from clear red to pink. It is an ever-bloomer and strong growing rose, and should have a place in your garden.

Mme. Francisca Kruger

A very free-blooming copper-yellow Tea Rose, shaded pink on outer petals. This variety is especially fine for an early spring and late fall crop of flowers.

Safrano

Tea Rose with a delicate and beautiful tint of salmon, which is always bright and clear and does not fade or shade off into dull tints. One of the most exquisitely colored roses and beautiful in the bud. Everbloomer of an abundance of flowers on a strong, vigorous bush.

Etoile de Lyon

A deep yellow Tea Rose with fine buds and large double flowers. It blooms profusely and is a hardy, strong grower; most distinguished yellow rose. Considered the only perfectly hardy, everblooming yellow rose.

Other Splendid Roses

WHITE—White Cherokee, Climbing Clothilde Soupert, Devoniensis, Estelle Pradel, Lamarque, White Maman Cochet and Marie Van Houte. **PINK**—Mme. Lambard, Baby Rambler, Climbing Bridesmaid, Mme. Jules Grolez, Paul Neyron, Pink Maman Cochet and Pink Killarney. **RED**—General Jacqueminot, James Sprunt, Marshall P. Wilder, Red Cherokee, Louis Philippe, Reine Marie Henrietta and Virginia R. Cox. **YELLOW or SALMON**—Mareschall Niel, Climbing Perle des Jardins, Reve d'Or, Chromatella, Fortune's Yellow, Isabella Sprunt and Solfaterre.

Prices: 60 cents each; \$5.50 for ten; \$50.00 for 100.

Especially for the lower South, two year old roses grafted on Cherokee or very hardy root stocks, give by far better results than indoor grown own-root-stock roses. It costs a little more to grow and graft these roses but the much finer and larger bushes make it more than worth your while. We don't believe you can grow or buy finer rose plants than these anywhere at any price.

Complete directions for setting out these Roses and caring for them are sent along with each order. We want them to grow as well as you do.

We will ship none of these large plants until sometime between October 15th and November 1st. We want them thoroughly dormant before shipping, so they will carry in the very best of condition and be sure to live when planted in your rose garden. Order now.

Prices Grafted on strong-growing stock: Strong, open-ground grown roses, 60 cents each; \$5.50 for ten. \$50.00 per hundred.

Hastings' Sunny South Rose Collection: 3 White, 3 Pink, 3 Red and 3 Yellow Roses, varieties described below, will be mailed to you for \$5.50; postpaid.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria One of the finest, large double roses. White with lemon center, full, pointed buds; vigorous and a good bloomer; very double. This rose is one of the newer sorts, with handsome, bright foliage. The flowers are borne on long, straight stems. A Tea variety of great merit.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty.) A white Hybrid perpetual Rose with blooms four to six inches across. This is considered the best snow white rose of its class ever introduced. Buds full and well formed; open flowers, very double. A strong, vigorous grower; nearly always in bloom. We strongly recommend it.

White Killarney This Hybrid Tea Bush Rose produces fine, long pointed buds; the open flowers are semi-double. This is a sport from Pink Killarney and a splendid rose.

Duchesse de Brabant Tea Bush Rose, an old time favorite with globular buds and flowers in a beautiful shade of clear, light pink. It is bushy and very free-flowering.

Radiance Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine; a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There's no finer rose grown than this. The Red and Pink Radiance Roses are the most popular roses in the United States today. They do well on their own roots but these grafted Radiance Roses are absolutely wonderful. They are just about perfection.

Pink Killarney This famous Tea Rose is identical with the White Killarney except in color, which is a uniform pink; a desirable and valuable rose.

Red Radiance Stands among red roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume as Radiance, but the color is a deep, rich red which does not readily fade. The stems are long, making it very valuable for cut flowers as well as for garden roses.

Papa Gontier Tea variety, the prince of roses for the production of long crimson rosy buds of exquisite beauty. Foliage also is a rich, bronze green.



Radiance (similar to Red Radiance) Roses—Most Beautifully Formed Pink Buds

THIS SPECIAL QUOTATION SHEET

takes the place in our business of the "Special Price List" or "Truckers' Price List" which some firms issue. By sending us on this sheet a list of the seed that you are going to need, we are able to quote you on just the amount of seed you need, and to tell you just what it will cost to lay it down at your Freight or Express Office.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farm, we can often save you money in the cost price.

This sheet, which is known as our "Special Quotation Sheet," has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this year. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important, is that seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from Hastings', you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you promptly. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

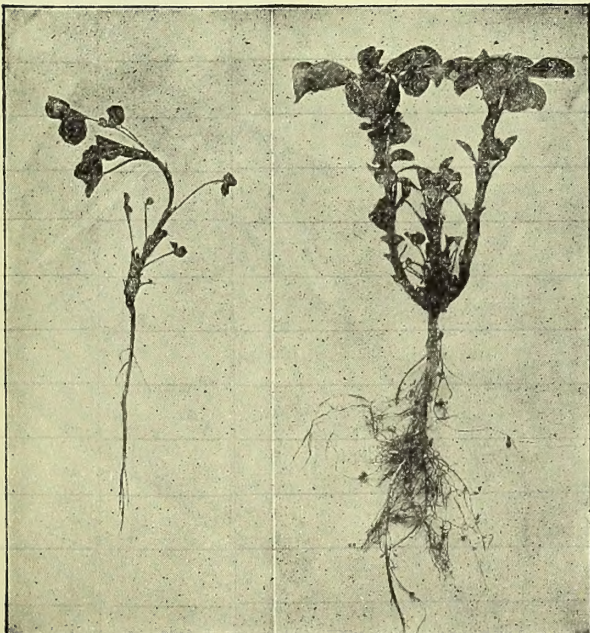
Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pounds or two-pounds, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalog, together with special premium offers of extra seeds, etc. These offers stand open to every seed buyer and we do not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your quantity list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seeds and we believe that Hastings' Seeds on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us get together. Use it now.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES



See illustration. Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated—Plant size on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa—All other conditions the same—The contrast speaks for itself.

Making better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. Inoculation will help do both. Remember, however, that these bacteria only act directly on what are known as leguminous crops; this includes all kinds of clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, vetches and peanuts. On these the bacteria can be applied with direct benefit—that is, it will make great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants such as just mentioned. The knobs or "nodules," as they are termed, are little storehouses of nitrogen, that costly element of plant food that these bacteria have gathered from the air. Some of this goes to feed the plant while growing, but the larger part remains stored in the roots. After the clover, peas, etc., have been harvested, these roots decay, leaving in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops. A good crop of any leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen will, if the seed is inoculated, add to that soil available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, worth anywhere from \$30.00 to \$50.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.

The use of these bacteria on any leguminous crops means 50% to 100% more of that particular crop per acre, and it means a store of the highest priced element of plant food in your soil for succeeding crops. Isn't that worth while to you? It certainly is to us and these inoculating materials are used extensively on the Hastings' Plantation every year.

NOTE—There is a different kind of culture for each kind of legume, and you must tell what "kind of crop" you want to use it on when ordering. Culture for alfalfa, for example, is not good for any other crop.

We have Mulford Cultures for the inoculation of Hastings' Mung Beans, Alfalfa, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, White Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Bur Clover, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Vetch, Velvet Beans, Beggarweed, Lespedeza or Japan Clover, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans.

PRICE—One-acre size bottle, \$1.50; 5-acre size bottle, \$5.00; ¼-acre size bottle, 75 cents; Small Garden size, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas only 35 cents; postpaid. Specify the crop you want to use it on, sure.

Hastings' Special Quotation Sheet

Please Do Not Write in This Space

H. G. HASTINGS CO., Atlanta, Ga.

(F-1922)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Gentlemen: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Mail, Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same, and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and Freight or Express rates.

Name _____

(If Mrs., kindly use husband's initials or given name, as Mrs. Sam B. Clark.)

P. O. _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office _____

(If Different from your Post Office)

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE ARTICLES YOU WANT PRICES ON, AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU OUR BEST PRICES

QUANTITY	VARIETY	Leave This Space Blank	

(WRITE THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OR POUNDS HERE)

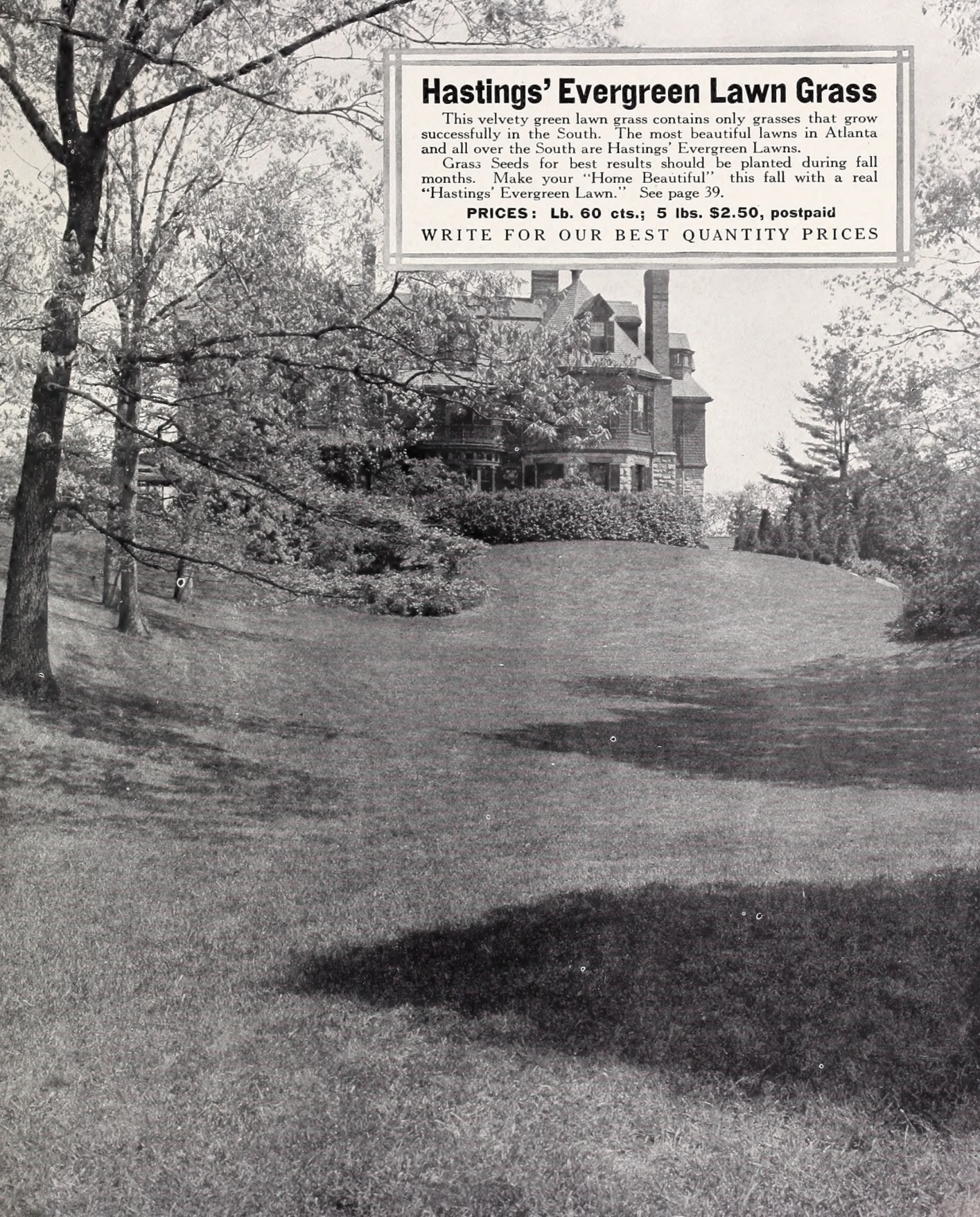
Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass

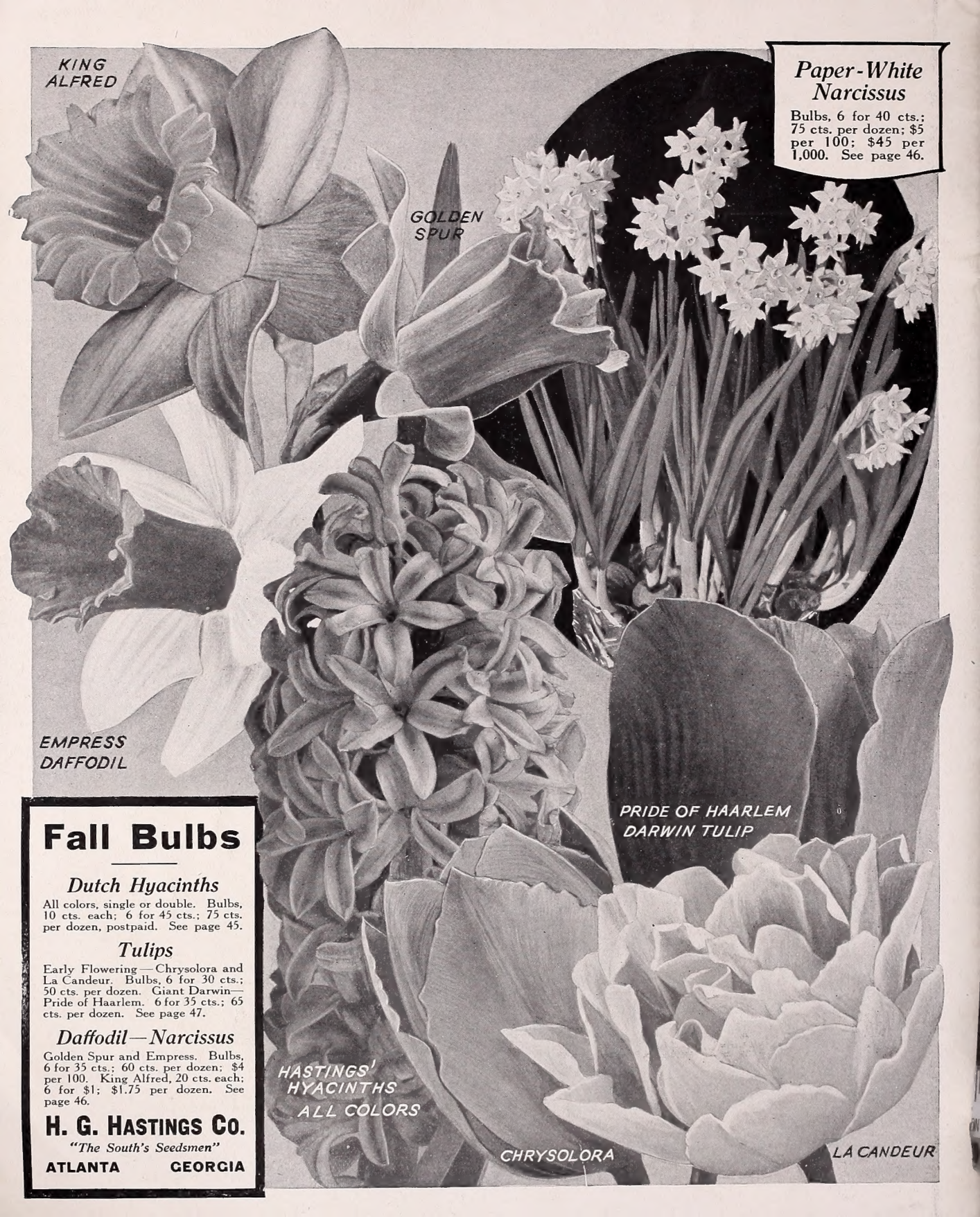
This velvety green lawn grass contains only grasses that grow successfully in the South. The most beautiful lawns in Atlanta and all over the South are Hastings' Evergreen Lawns.

Grass Seeds for best results should be planted during fall months. Make your "Home Beautiful" this fall with a real "Hastings' Evergreen Lawn." See page 39.

PRICES: Lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50, postpaid

WRITE FOR OUR BEST QUANTITY PRICES





**KING
ALFRED**

**Paper-White
Narcissus**

Bulbs, 6 for 40 cts.;
75 cts. per dozen; \$5
per 100; \$45 per
1,000. See page 46.

**GOLDEN
SPUR**

**EMPERESS
DAFFODIL**

**PRIDE OF HAARLEM
DARWIN TULIP**

Fall Bulbs

Dutch Hyacinths

All colors, single or double. Bulbs,
10 cts. each; 6 for 45 cts.; 75 cts.
per dozen, postpaid. See page 45.

Tulips

Early Flowering—Chrysolora and
La Candeur. Bulbs, 6 for 30 cts.;
50 cts. per dozen. Giant Darwin—
Pride of Haarlem. 6 for 35 cts.; 65
cts. per dozen. See page 47.

Daffodil—Narcissus

Golden Spur and Empress. Bulbs,
6 for 35 cts.; 60 cts. per dozen; \$4
per 100. King Alfred, 20 cts. each;
6 for \$1; \$1.75 per dozen. See
page 46.

H. G. HASTINGS CO.

"The South's Seedsmen"

ATLANTA

GEORGIA

**HASTINGS'
HYACINTHS
ALL COLORS**

CHRYSolORA

LA CANDEUR